The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3342. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

A Terrific Gunboat and Ram Fight Before the City.

The Whole Rebel Fleet Engaged by Our Flotilla.

Seven of the Rebel Vessels Captured or Destroyed, and one Escaped by Flight.

Great Effectiveness of the National Rams.

Surrender of the City After the Engagement.

OUR FORCES IN QUIET POSSESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Advices have been received from Commodore DAVIS at Memphis, announcing a battle between his fleet, aided by Col. ELLET's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams.

The engagement commenced at 5:30 on the morning of the 6th inst., and ended at 7, in a running fight, the end of which was the capture or sinking of seven of the rebel fleet. One escaped by superior speed. Col. ELLET is seriously but not dangerously wounded. He is highly complimented for his gallantry and skill.

Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BENTON,
OFF MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. MAYANDER, the ordnance steamers, storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee.

The engagement, which commenced at 5:30 A. M., and ended at 7, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Col. ELLET, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven of the vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows:

The *General Beauregard*, blown up and burned.

The *General Sterling Price*, one wheel carried away.

The *Jeff. Thompson* set on fire by a shell, and burned, and magazine blown up.

The *Sumter* badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired.

The *Little Rebel*, boiler exploded by shot, and otherwise badly injured, but will be repaired.

Besides this, one of the rebel gunboats was sunk in the beginning of the action; her name is not known.

A boat, supposed to be the *Van Dorn*, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit.

The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to take the shore; many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Col. FITCH came down at 11 o'clock, and has taken military possession.

(Signed,) C. H. DAVIS,
Flag-officer Commanding, *pro tem.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. ELLET.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following message in relation to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis, was received at the War Department this evening:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6.
Viâ CAIRO, June 8, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning, opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats, which returned with equal spirit.

I ordered the *Queen*, my flagship, to pass between the gunboats and run down ahead of them upon the two rams of the enemy, which first boldly stood their ground.

Col. ELLET, in the *Monarch*, of which Capt. DRYDEN is First Master, followed gallantly. The rebel rams endeavored to back down stream and then to turn and run; but the movement was fatal to them. The *Queen* struck one of them fairly, and for a few minutes was fast to the wreck. After separating, the rebel steamer sunk. My steamer, the *Queen*, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer and disabled, but though damaged, can be saved. A pistol-shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight.

The *Monarch* also passed ahead of our gunboats and went most gallantly into action. She first struck the rebel boat that struck my flagship, and sunk the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but not injured. She then pushed on and struck the *Beauregard* and burst in her side. Simultaneously the *Beauregard* was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats.

The *Monarch* then dashed at the gunboat *Little Rebel*, the rebel flagship, and having but little headway pushed her before her, the rebel commodore and crew escaping.

The *Monarch*, then finding the *Beauregard* sinking, took her in tow, until she sank in shoal water.

Then in compliance with the request of Col. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. ELLET dispatched the *Monarch* and the *Switzerland* in pursuit of the one remaining gunboat, and some transports, which had escaped the gunboats; and two of my rams have gone below.

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers and military guard of the *Monarch* and *Queen*, the [illegible] conduct of Capt. DRYDEN, or the heroic conduct of Lieut.-Col. ELLET. I will name all parties in special report.

I am myself the only person in my fleet who was disabled. CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

The second dispatch from Col. ELLET was received at the War Department this evening:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, *viâ* CAIRO, 8th.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

It is proper and due to the brave men on the *Queen* and *Monarch*, to say to you briefly that two of the rebel steamers were sunk outright and immediately by the shock of my two rams. One with a large amount of cotton on board, was disabled by an accidental collision with the *Queen*, and secured by her crew.

After I was personally disabled, another which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats was sunk by the *Monarch*, and towed into shoal water by that boat; still another, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, was pushed into shore and secured by the *Monarch*. Of the gunboats, I can only say that they have borne themselves as our navy always does, as bravely and well. (Signed,) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

A PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM COL. ELLET.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following dispatch, written the day before the Memphis battle, was telegraphed from Cairo to-day, and was received at the War Department after those describing the ram engagement:

OPPOSITE RANDOLPH, BELOW FORT PILLOW,
June 5, *viâ* CAIRO, 8th.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed everything of value. Early this morning, Lieut.-Col. ELLET and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Col. FITCH and a part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel. I proceeded, with three rams, twelve miles below the fort to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut.-Col. ELLET ashore with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left, two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached. The people seemed to respect the flag which Lieut.-Col. ELLET planted. The guns have been dismantled, and some piles of cotton were burning. I shall leave Lieut.-Col. ELLET here in the advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire force. The people attribute the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be Secessionists.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Flotilla.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

The regular packet *Platte Valley*, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning.

Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, the flotilla passed on, and at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis. The rams remained a short distance above. A reconnoissance was then made. The rebel fleet—consisting of the following vessels: the *Gen. Van Dorn*, (flagship,) *Gen. Bragg*, *Gen. Lovell*, *Jeff. Thompson*, *Beauregard*, *Little Rebel* and *Sumter*—were discovered lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were seen coming up in line of battle. Our gunboats had, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the *Little Rebel*, from a rifle gun at long range, fell within a short distance of the *Cairo*, which was in the advance. The *Cairo* replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range. The rams had, in the meantime, advanced; and the rebel ram *Beauregard*, being in the advance, was singled out by the National rams *Monarch* and *Queen of the West*, each striving to be first to strike the rebel craft. The *Monarch* succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel directly opposite the city.

At this juncture, the *Little Rebel* made a dash at the *Monarch*, which by this time was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow, intended for her, struck the rebel boat *Gen. Price*, taking away his wheel, making it necessary for her to run ashore, when she sent a shot which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck their boat, the *Gen. Lovell*, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after, she was run down by the *Queen of the West*.

A broadside from the *Benton* took effect in the sides of the *Jeff. Thompson*, when she ran ashore, and soon after was in flames, and burned to the water's edge.

Four of the rebel boats having now been disabled, the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the *Sumter*, *Bragg* and *Little Rebel*, which had been abandoned by most of their crews.

Capt. MONTGOMERY, the Flag-Officer, with most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The National ram *Lancaster* was struck by the *Beauregard* early in the engagement and slightly disabled.

Col. ELLET, in command of the National rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered, and continued on deck throughout the engagement. This is the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the rebel gunners at every opportunity.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs are busily engaged picking up the crews of their disabled boats.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

CHICAGO, Sunday, June 8.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 6th, gives an account of the naval engagement, and says three shots were fired from the rebel fleet before any reply was made by the Nationals. After the firing commenced, the shots, for some time, fell wide of the mark on both sides, when, on the arrival of several more of the enemy's gunboats, Com. MONTGOMERY ordered the fleet to fall back, which was done. Firing was, however, kept up very vigorously.

The rebel fleet retired to opposite Bear-street, but no longer in line of battle. When one of the Federal rams shot ahead of the remainder of their fleet, the *Beauregard* prepared to receive her. After a contest of short duration, the *Beauregard* avoided a blow intended for her, and struck her adversary forward of the wheel-house. The blow placed the Federal boat *hors du combat*. She hauled off, and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained during the engagement.

In the meantime another National ram, the *Monarch*, came to his assistance. At first the *Beauregard* attempted to run her down, but missed her and struck the *Gen. Price* on the wheel-house, making a complete wreck of the boat, which made for the Arkansas shore and sunk. A number of persons on board were killed and wounded by the National Sharpshooters.

At this period four iron-clad gunboats, which had taken no part in the action, except firing at long range came up. Upon their arrival, the cannonading was fiercely renewed. In a short time the *Gen. Lovell* was pierced by a large shot and sunk. The *Little Rebel* was soon afterwards struck by a Federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore. The *Beauregard*, nothing daunted by the disaster which had befallen the others, continued vigorously firing as she retreated toward the Point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon her, pouring broadside after broadside upon her. She was struck several times, and raked fore and aft. A National ram coming up, also dealt her a blow, when she sunk rapidly in deep water, opposite Jackson Mound.

The remaining rebel boats moved rapidly down the river. One of them was discovered in flames. Pursuit was made by the Federal boats, which soon after returned. The conclusion was that the remainder of the fleet shared the fate of the others.

The loss of life in this engagement cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. A number are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. It is supposed that a great number went down with the sinking vessels.

The loss of the enemy, other than the ram, maintained, is not known. Their boats were altogether superior to ours in every respect. They therefore sustained small loss, save in hand to hand encounters.

The Bluffs in front of the city were crowded with spectators during the engagement. Business of every kind was suspended. the engagement lasted an hour five minutes.

THE SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

After the return of our gunboats from the pursuit, Com. DAVIS sent the following note to the Mayor of the City of Memphis:

UNITED STATES FLAGSTEAMER BENTON,
OFF MEMPHIS, June 6.

I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the City of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant, C. N. DAVIS, Flag-officer.

In reply, the Mayor says:

"Your note received, and in reply I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defence, by the force of the circumstances, the city is in your hands."

Immediately after, our boats' crews landed, and the National flag was hoisted over the Post Office. They were followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments now occupy the place. Col. FITCH is in command.

The city is quiet. No demonstrations whatever have been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats now lie abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels butrned a new gunboat which was nearly ready to launch.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 6, *viâ* CAIRO, June 8.

Memphis was quietly occupied. There was no demonstration. The people seemed satisfied. There are two Unionists to one Secessionist here. The rebel flag on the bluff was cut down with applause. The Stars and Stripes have been raised over the Post-office.

The stores are all closed. Only 500 bales of cotton and but little sugar, were destroyed. Large quantities are yet concealed.

The citizens are despondent of the rebel cause. BEAUREGARD declared at Columbus, Miss., that there would be no more regular fighting, but that a guerrilla warfare would be waged.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT is below Vicksburgh.

THE REBEL FLEET.

We repeat the following list of the rebel gunboats and rams engaged in this action. It was published by us a few days ago, as obtained from a Western correspondent.

Little Rebel, flagship, Flag-Officer J. E. Montgomery, four guns.

Beauregard, Capt. J. H. Hart, four guns.

Sumter, ram, Capt. W. W. Lamb, two guns.

Gen. Van Dorn, ram, Capt. I. L. Fulkerson, two guns.

Gen. Bragg, Capt. W. H. H. Leonard, four guns.

Gen. Price, Capt. J. E. Harthorn, four guns.

Gen. Thompson, Capt. J. H. Burke, two guns.

Col. Lovell, Capt. J. C. De Lancey, three guns.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 4th says that the Federals have landed 6,000 troops at Baton Rouge.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th says that the locomotives recently run off by the railroad employes have been recovered. The same paper says that all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt have been destroyed.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

The Pursuit of Jackson by Gen. Fremont.

The Rebels Scattering Through the Mountains.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sunday, June 8.

News from Gen. SHIELDS' Division states that a scouting party crossed the river at Columbia Bridge, and went to New-Market. They found that JACKSON had retreated through there three days ago. His army had been reduced to 5,000 men, the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Gen. FREMONT's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Saturday, June 7.

Some excitement was occasioned last evening by a report that a foraging party were fired upon by some rebel cavalry, some six miles out of this town. A report also stated that some rebel troops were encamped between two hills, eight or nine miles distant. A body of infantry and cavalry were started this morning to see if they could find them, but no signs of the enemy were discovered.

Three men were drowned in attempting to cross the Shenandoah last night, named JOHN BROWN, Sergeant in Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment; Sergeant FULLER, Company C, Thirteenth Massachusetts; and the other, name unknown, belonged to the Ninety-eighth New-York.

A boat with fifteen men was carried away, but went ashore some two miles below; all saved.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Occasional Artillery Skirmishing Yesterday.

Gen. Prim on a Visit to Gen. McClellan.

Official Statement of the National Loss at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Total Killed, Wounded and Missing, 5,739.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Dispatches received at the War Department state that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except an occasional cannonading at our forces employed in bridge operations, but which does not retard their progress.

The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Statement of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the 31st of May and June 1, 1862, in front of Richmond.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Gen. Sumner (2d)	183	894	146
Gen. Heintzelman (3d)	259	980	155
Gen. Keyes (4th)	448	1,753	921
Total	890	3,627	1,222

The grand total, killed, wounded and missing, is 5,739. A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be received.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 8.

The rebels opened with artillery, yesterday afternoon, on the pickets of Gen. SUMNER, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done and the firing soon ceased.

A Richmond paper, of Friday, has been received. It gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. It states that the Nationals were driven into Chickahominy and White Oak Swamp; that Gen. McCLELLAN had sent flags of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, both of which were false. It gives the loss in our regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they consider it to their interest to disclose the news of their defeat to the public by degrees, thus preventing a panic.

Gen. PRIM and Staff, of Spain, arrived to-day, and paid their respects to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Three deserted who arrived to-day from Richmond, state that there was great excitement in that city *for fear that the James River would rise sufficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstructions*. The excitement was so great that many of the citizens were leaving. They confirm the wounding of Gen. JOHNSON.

This being Sunday, everything is quiet.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

A Complete List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York, the Third, and Fourth Maine, and the Second and Third Michigan Regiments.

The following list has been forwarded to us by one of our special correspondents with the advance of Gen. McCLELLAN's army:

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Sergt. Martin Baxter, Co. G.

Wounded—James McMonade, Co. A; Peter McIntosh, Co. B; John Tyler, Co. D; Henry Fuller, Co. D; James Hoges, Co. E; John O'Harrin, Co. F; Thomas Donohoe, Co. F; Erasmus C. Sorecon, Co. G; Samuel A. Clark, Co. H; James Messervey, Co. H; Arthur T. Pickett, Co. I; John H. Van Clief, Co. I; Abram G. Kelly, Co. I; Albert Decker, Co. I; William Breese, Co. I; Lieut. F. A. Walker, Co. K; James McCabe, Co. F.

Total—Killed, 1; wounded, 17.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—John F. Currier, Co. B; Robert Burnett, Co. B; Timothy Reordon, Co. B; Albert A. Creasey, Co. B; George Robinson, Co. B; Charles Boyle, Co. C; Thomas Kone, Co. D; Sergt. Hollis R. Smith, Co. E; Samuel J. Nelson, Co. E; Oliver P. Besbing, Co. F; Patrick Larkin, Co. G; Gilbert Abrams, Co. I.

Wounded—William Clark, Co. A; Richard Davis, Co. A; Wm. B. Freeman, Co. A; Edmond Q. Andrews, Co. B; N. T. Shenan, Co. B; Simon H. Davenport, Co. B; Enoch S. Dow, Co. B; Sergeant Joseph Conroy, Co. C; Lieut. Charles H. Green, Co. D; Henry Howard, Co. D; James E. Moffat, Co. D; John M. Govene, Co. D; Jesse H. Goff, Co. D; John Hollywood, Co. D; Thos. F. Smith; Daniel P. Rosen, Co. D; Sergeant David Orr, Co. E; Sergeant George Carpenter, Co. E; Wm. Robinson, Co. E; Corporal Samuel D. Dey, Co. E; Andrew Hollywood, Co. E; Robert Kelly, Co. E; Alonzo Ganong, Co. E; Charles T. Watson, Co. E; Wm. Griffith, Co. E; Alexander McJimpsey, Co. E; Charles Cook, Co. E; Wm. Townsend, Co. E; P. McCrystal, Co. E; Lieut. Louis Fitzgerald, Co. F; Captain Robert Grieves, Co. G; C. P. Allick, Co. G; T. F. Coyle, Co. G; A. O. Corbett, Co. G; E. P. Clapp, Co. G; E. S. Demklee, Co. G; Wm. Freeman, Co. G; A. Gorecher, Co. G; G. O. Hutchins, Co. G; Wm. H. Scammel, Co. G; Ed. Wilkinson, Co. G; Sergeant Adam Goss, Co. I; Corp. Samuel Valentine, Co. I; John Burton, Co. I; Patrick Callighon, Co. I; Thomas McGeary; Co. I; David McLaughlin, Co. I; Mathias McKelly, Co. I; George Miller, Co. I; Charles Friguet, Co. I; Thomas Carroll, Co. I; Wm. Gleeson, Co. I; Isaac Garrison, Co. I.

Missing—James Dunn, Co. D; Michael Gerty, Co. D; Isaac Stevens, Co. D.

Total—Killed, 12; wounded, 54; missing, 3. Wounded slightly—names not given, 27

THIRD MAINE—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—G. Morris, Co. A; W. B. Heath, Co. C; Asa W. Bray, Co. F; H. R. Mayo, Co. F; J. N. Gardiner, Co. F; W. F. Meader, Co. F; J. F. Cole, Co. G; J. M. Lewis, Co. I.

Wounded—Acting Major M. B. Lakeman, slightly; Sergeant C. A. Combs, Co. A, seriously; J. W. Elwell, Co. A, seriously; J. R. Walston, Co. A, seriously; E. P. Shaw, Co. A, seriously; P. T. Francis, Co. A, seriously; Nathan Moore, Co. A, seriously; Sergeant W. H. Briggs, Co. B, seriously; Sergeant J. P. Morrill, Co. B, seriously; Corp. E. W. Sanborn, Co. B, slightly; F. Thompson, Co. B, mortally; H. S. Weber, Co. B, seriously; W. W. Leighton, Co. B, seriously; J. Murphy, Co. B, slightly; R. Hyde, Co. B, slightly; W. H. Lyon, Co. B, slightly; Frank White, Co. B, slightly; E. L. Smith, Co. B, slightly; C. E. Norris, Co. B, seriously; A. H. Cran, Co. B, slightly; Second-Lieut. H. P. Worcester, Co. C, seriously; Sergeant H. C. Smith, Co. C, seriously; H. Babb, Co. C, mortally; H. W. Ham, Co. C, slightly; O. Weeks, Co. C, slightly; J. Williams, Co. C, slightly; C. Fave, Co. C, slightly; Charles Welch; Co. C, slightly; Lieut. A. S. Morril, Co. D, slightly; Corp. Samuel Merry, Co. D, seriously; Corp. S. L. Higgins, Co. D, seriously; Corp. H. Shaw, Co. D, slightly; R. Dixon, Co. D, seriously; B. F. Brooking, Co. D, slightly; H. R. Danton, Co. D, slightly; M. F. Kemerson, Co. D, slightly; Sergeant W. L. Dunlap, Co. F, seriously; Sergeant Samuel Gilmore, Co. F, seriously; Benjamin Hall, Co. F, seriously; H. Hamilton, Co. F, slightly; G. W. Fowler, Co. F, slightly; Geo. Wing, Co. F, slightly; E. Thompson, Co. F; slightly; G. Packard, Co. F, seriously; Sergeant R. M. Bryant, Co. H, seriously; E. M. Kinney, Co. H, slightly; Sergeant A. J. Nicholas, Co. I, seriously; J. O. Evans, Co. I, seriously; George Gordon, Co. I, seriously; Wm. Brown, Co. I, slightly; W. Cooper, Co. I, slightly; G. Fellows, Co. I, slightly; B. Branch, Co. I, slightly; J. Nelson, Co. I, slightly; E. Murphy, Co. I, slightly; Capt. W. L. Richmond, Co. K, slightly; Lieut. C. B. Haskill, Co. K, mortally; Sergeant H. Pennimon, Co. K, seriously; Sergeant H. Charles Bradbury, Co. K, mortally; Corporal F. F. Gaslind, Co. K, seriously; Corporal J. C. Hanson, Co. K, slightly; B. W. Smort, Co. K, slightly; C. Newell, Co. K, slightly; D. Freeman, Co. K, seriously; D. Philbrook, Co. K, seriously; A. Woodbury, Co. K, seriously; G. Wood, Co. K, slightly; H. Johnson, Co. K, slightly; Henry Chase, Co. F, slightly; Frank Swan, Co. F, slightly; A. Luce, Co. F, slightly.

Missing—J. Dalton, Co. C; Sergt. J. Ballard, Co. I; Corp. N. Jones, Co. I.

Total—Killed, 8; wounded 71; missing, 3.

FOURTH MAINE—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—D. Knowles, Co. I; Augustus Parker, Co. K.

Wounded—George Thomas, Co. C; Simon Higgins, Co. H; George W. Steele, Co. H; Joel Jackson, Co. H; Sanford Colson, Co. I; Lieut. James Fowler, Co. I; Seth M. Young, Co. K; John Currier, Co. K.

Missing—Corp. Nathaniel Waters, Co. E.

Total—Killed, 2; wounded, 8; missing, 1.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y.—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Second Sergt. W. J. Fennon; Corp. Philip Nash, Co. B; David McCrukin, Co. D; Thomas Fitzgerald, Co. D; John Condin, No. 1, Co. E; Ed. Clark, Co. E; James Dooley, Co. E; Wm. Fitzgerald, Co. E; Corp. W. F. Gallagher, Co. F; Thomas Townsend, Co. G; Wm. Sheem, Co. G; D. H. Wood, Co. I.

Wounded—Capt. J. R. McConnell; Capt. A. J. Dignon; First Lieut. James Kelm—slightly; Second Lieut. James F. Markey; Second Lieut. W. C. Green; Second Lieut. Wm. Bird, Jun.; Com. Sergt. John Carroll; Sergt. James L. Nunon, Co. A; Corp. John O'Connel, Co. A; John Jones, Co. A; Matthew Lynch, Co. A; Thomas McNamee, Co. A; John Conklin, Co. B; Corp. Owen Buckley, Co. C; James Connolly, Co. C; Sergt. Ed. O'Neil, Co. D; James Bigger, Co. D; James Connolly, Co. D; Wm. Chonley, Co. D; Thomas, Lenihan, Co. D; Peter McCarthy, Co. D; Owen McHugh, Co. D; James Wright, Co. D; Timothy Shannon, Co. D; Corporal Thomas Higgins, Co. E; Peter Foley, Co. E; Francis McGurn, Co. E; Philip McGinnity, Co. E; Michael Meehan, Co. E; Michael Quinn, Co. E; Thomas Terney, Co. E; Corporal Michael Benrick, Co. F; Wm. Dryon, Co. F; Patrick Gilmartin, Co. F; John Hillis, Co. F; Matthew McGrath, Co. F; James O'Brien, Co. F; Peter McQuade, Co. F; Patrick Ryan, Co. F; Sergt. Corhelius Leahey, Co. G; Geo. Callaghen, Co. G; Arthur Connor, Co. G; Thos. Dalton, Co. G; Thos. Contin, Co. G; John Wise, Co. G; Jerome Waterman, Co. H; John Weller, Co. H; Sergt. W. H. Earle, Co. I; Corp. C. C. West, Co. I; C. C. Foster, Co. I; W. A. Hopkins, Co. I; F. M. Niles, Co. I; Patrick O'Day, Co. I; Sergt. Francis Tully, Co. K; Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, Co. K; Corp. James Quinn, Co. K; Timothy Spillane, Co. K; Elmer Allen, Co. K; Patrick English, Co. K; Ed. Carrington, Co. K; John Cullen, Co. K; Peter Murphy, Co. K; Patrick Welsh, Co. K; Jeremiah Tuttle, Co. K; John Maloney, Co. K; John Miles, Co. K; John McIntyre, Co. K; Arthur Bayley, Co. K.

Missing—John Cullen, Co. B; James Hughes, Co. E.

Total—Killed—Commissioned, 1; enlisted, 11. Wounded—Commissioned, 6; enlisted, 62; missing, 2. Aggregate, 82.

THIRD MICHIGAN—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Capt. Samuel A. Judd, Co. A; Samuel Dodge, Co. A; William H. Daniels, Co. A; Jared Harrison, Co. A; Ansil Lewis, Co. A; Charles D. Smith, Co. A; Henry Ward, Co. A; M. Markman, Co. B; Geo. Gridler, Co. B; Wm. E. Estes, Co. B; Chas. Schosberger, Co. C; Elmon Greely, Co. E; Isaac A. Owen, Co. E; Charles Rhodes, Co. E; Benj. A. Austin, Co. F; Isaac W. Roberts, Co. F; E. F. Sivero, Co. G; Charles Foster, Co. G; John Blanchard, Co. G; Nathaniel J. Atkerson, Co. G; Case B. Wickman, Co. G; Samuel Dowell, Co. G; Charles Gaskill, Co. G; James Lovell, Co. H; David Stone, Co. H; Wm. Tate, Co. I; Nelson T. Davis, Co. I; Lamson C. Hill, Co. I; John Simpkins, Co. I; Eugene Smith, Co. K.

Wounded—Col. Stephen G. Champlin, hip; Lieut. George E. Judd, Co. A, left arm; Sergt. Miles S. Adams, Co. A, shoulder; 2d Sergt. C. C. McJargatt, Co. A, arm; Sidney B. Smith, Co. A, body; Daniel G. Lovell, Co. A, leg; A. C. Parker, Co. A, wrist; Guile R. Barr, Co. A, body; Leonard Church, Co. A, finger; John Clarke, Co. A, foot; Frank Hodges, Co. A, arm; Denis Hines, Co. A; John King, Co. A, arm; Lee Kelly, Co. A; Emory Moore, Co. A, hand; Theodore Patterson, Co. A, shoulder; Amos Rosenberger, Co. A; E. H. Smith, Co. A, leg; William Wright, Co. A; Sergt. Ezra Ransom, Co. B, severely; Allen R. Foote, Co. B, severely; Charles H. Adams, Co. B, severely; Isaac Sikels, Co. B, severely; E. C. Anderson, Co. B, severely; George B. Kibby, Co. B, severely; Ruben Randall, Jr., Co. B, severely; Lemuel L. Rice, Co. B, severely; David Webb, Co. B, severely; John N. Foster, Co. B, slightly; Aaron Henington, Co. B, slightly; Charles Miller, Co. B, slightly; D. S. Peck, Co. B, slightly; Myron A. White, Co. B, slightly; Thomas Donehue, Co. B, severely; Lieut. Silas M. Pelton, Co. C, severely; William Morse, Co. C, severely; James Baker, Co. C, severely; Charles Birkinstock, Co. C, severely; Herman Dieterick, Co. C, severely; Wm. Schumaker, Co. C, severely; Leonard Parish, Co. C, slightly; E. Allen, Co. D, severely; Geo. Post, Co. D, severely; B. F. Cole, Co. D, severely; R. Lewis, Co. D, severely; H. Morgan, Co. D, severely; Lewis P. Attis, Co. D, severely; M. E. Parish, Co. D, severely; Quincy Tompkins, Co. D, severely; Wm. Marlett, Co. D, severely; Samuel B. Barber, Co. D, slightly; Lieut. David C. Crawford, Co. E, slightly; M. Foster, Co. E, breast; E. Synold, Co. E, slightly; Sergt. Finch, Co. E, slightly; E. A. Hamilton, Co. E, leg; George Winlogh, Co. E, arm; John Scott, Co. E, arm; A. F. Dinsmore, Co. E, hip; O. Sinkey, Co. E, slightly; E. Von West, Co. E, seriously; L. Perkins, Co. E, hand; James Spring, Co. E, arm; John Ryan, Co. E, slightly; S. Dalwynikle, Co. E, bruise; Geo. W. Dodge, Co. F, severely; Benj. F. Gooch, Co. F, slightly; Arthur A. Place, Co. F, arm; A. A. Conant, Co. F, severely; W. Walt, Co. F, severely; F. P. Bossondett, Co. F, slightly; R. Stiffins, Co. F, slightly; A. G. Whitney, Co. G, slightly; J. Mason, Co. G, slightly; E. D. Jackson, Co. G, head; Peter Clay, Co. G, ear; O. C. Ingersoll, Co. G, leg; Augustus Billings, Co. G, hip and arm; John Broad, Co. G, severely; James Trommer, Co. G, severely; Lawrence Cary, Co. G, severely; Alexander Ross, Co. G, severely; Wm. Clarke, Co. G, severely; Peter Conoly, Co. G, severely; N. L. Johnson, Co. G, head; Arthur Walkins, Co. G, severely; J. Benson, Co. G, head; Ira M. D. Cram, Co. G, severely; Peter P. Berguin, Co. H, slightly; Rufus Skeels, Co. H, slightly; A. A. Griswold, Co. H, slightly; Francis Kelley, Co. H, severely; Wm. Milne, Co. H, slightly; Lyman Lall, Co. H, severely; Peter G. Archer, Co. H, slightly; Welson Bressan, Co. H, slightly; Martin Byber, Co. H, slightly; Horatio Bombard, Co. H, slightly; Calvin Culver, Co. H, severel; M. Emion, Co. H, severely; George Garner, Co. H, severely; Elmer L. Graves, Co. H, arm; Wm. Gibson, Co. H, sererely; —— McKernon, Co. H, severely; Lewis Napoleon, Co. H, slightly; Austin Pastle, Co. H, severely; John Sweeney, Co. H, severely; A. Swineen, Co. H, severely; C. White, Co. H, severely; Charles Langley, Co. H, by shell; Stephen G. Lowing, Co. I, leg; Lieut. Simon Brennen, Co. I, arm; Oscar Foster, Co. I, severely; Edwin R. Gable, Co. I, severely; Wm. H. Champlin, Co. I, seriously; David Carlisle, Co. I, seriously; Martin DeBoe, Co. I, seriously; Alfred M. Gardner, Co. I, seriously; Perry Gorham, Co. I, seriously; Chas. A. Morgan, Co. I, slightly; Wesley Moore, Co. I, seriously; Benj. C. Parkes, Co. I, seriously; Wm. M. Rosco, Co. I, seriously; W. G. Hill, Co. K, slightly.

Missing—Wm. H. Drake, Co. A; Geo. W. Wilber, Co. A; James V. Smith, Co. A; Frederick Spinte, Co. C; J. R. Weaver, Co. D; Geo Slocom, Co. D; N. S. White, Co. D; H. Mondle, Co. D; Moses Hollister, Co. D; L. J. Wood, Co. E; A. F. Leomon, Co. E; John Calkins, Co. E; Thomas M. Waite, Co. I; Wm. J. Cobb, Co. I; Jesse Coon, Co. K.

Total—Killed, 30; wounded, 124; missing, 15.

SECOND MICHIGAN—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Ignatz Renner, Co. A; Charles B. Farrand, Co. B; Edward Barkway, Co. B; Alfred S. Handy, Co. B; Levi Cole, Co. E; Dillon McConnell, Co. F; Charles Tuttle, Co. F; Shelton B. Kelley, Co. F; Geo. B. Richardson, Co. H; C. S. Berge, Co. K.

Wounded—Sergeant Frank Zoellner, Co. A, right leg; Hugh McCabe, Co. A, head; Alexander Grant, Co. A, seriously; Charles Kolle, Co. A, thigh; John Furrer, Co. A, head; Henry M. Carroll, Co. B, knee; Leslie W. Bacon, Co. B, shoulder; Geo. W. Jenkins, Co. B, body; Sergeant Geo. W. Hayes, Co. C, leg; Geo. Gemmy, Co. E, both knees; Henry Machim, Co. E, head; James P. McClary, Co. E, knee and thigh; Henry R. Hobart, Co. E, leg; Chas. F. Smith, Co. E, wrist; Byron W. Long, Co. E, hand; John Noel, Co. E, thigh and leg; Ambrose Roll, Co. E, thigh; Benj. F. Loop, Co. E, thorax; James H. Delano, Co. E, shoulder; Sergeant Walter H. Wallace, Co. F, nose; Daniel J. Ensign, Co. F, thorax; Richard H. Halstead, Co. F, hip; Thos. Chapin, Co. F, hip; John Deitz, Co. F, head; John R. Goodrich, Co. F, knee; Charles Moon, Co. F, thigh; E. A. Wood, Co. F, arm; John G. Fox, Co. F, arm; Walter L. Parker, Co. F, head; Jacob Sackner, Co. F, leg; Wm. McKay, Co. F, head; Capt. Wm. L. Whipple, Co. H, thigh; Robert Lehmann, Co. H, thigh; James Robertson, Co. H, right arm; Albert Hibbard, Co. H, right thigh; Charles Killion, Co. H, right arm; Hermann Petzold, Co. H, right leg; Lenry Banks, Co. H, face; Frederick Fanka, Co. H, mouth; Charles J. Porter, Co. K, foot; Albert Jeffrey, Co. K, wrist; William McElhenney, Co. K, foot; Geo. Nichols, Co. K, foot; L. J. Taylor, Co. K, ——; George Shannon, Co. K, shoulder; Morris S. Nichols, Co. K, head.

Total—Killed, 10; wounded, 46.

More Wounded at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, June 8.

The *Louisiana* arrived this morning from White House with wounded, in charge of Surgeon J. H. CASE, of New-York. The following died on the passage: R. D. Walker, Mobile; Thomas Hardick, Tennessee; Edward Blake, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Norcott, Pennsylvania; Robert Laheil, Eleventh Massachusetts; George H. Gordan, Third Maine, Augusta. The last was left at White House.

Geo. Vanalin, Co. B, 53d Pa.
A. H. Craw, Co. B, 3d Me.
Geo. F. Thompson, Co. A, 5th N. H.
Thos. Sullivan, Co. D, 1st N. Y.
A. Allen, Co. E, 5th N. H.
W. H. Aldridge, (sick,) Co. I, 2d R. I.
Jacob Nagh, Co. A, 53d Penn.
L. Loveland, Co. E, 5th Vt.
H. Sebirt, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
Wm. Weston, Co. E, 5th N. H.
W. J. Dailey, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
K. A. Muncey, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
J. O'Connell, Co. K, 5th N. H.
A. P. Howard, Co. I, 64th N. Y.
E. M. Hyser, Co. I, 64th N. Y.
J. F. Rogers, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
G. H. Bascom, Co. I, 64 N. Y.
John Brown, Co. I, 2d Me.
O. Battles, Co. A, 20th Mass.
Sergt. W. T. Humphrey, Co. G, 8th Ill. Cav.
Jacob Mixner, (sick,) Co. F, 52d N. Y.
J. Healey, Co. A, 20th Mass.
W. H. Hoffman, Co. C, 5 N. H.
E. Hervy, Co. H, 15th Mass.
D. Jillard, Co. I, 31st Penn.
D. Shillard, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
Rich. Moore, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
Sergt. D. J. Buckley, Co. D, 61st N. Y.
John White, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
Rich. Fagan, Co. D, 88 N. Y.
W. H. Peterson, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
S. C. Ramer, (sick,) Co. E, 7th Mich.
G. F. Levitt, Co. H, 5th N. H.
Jno. Bitts, Co. C, 20th Mass.
A. Roach, Co. I, 52d N. Y.
M. Spencer, Co. I, 7th Mich.
B. Simms, Co. H, 19th Mass.
C. Ostrander, Co. I, 14 N. Y.
R. Wiley, Co. A, 81st Penn.
H. Jervis, Co. I, 36th N. Y.
P. Roan, Co. E, 5th N. H.
W. Wander, Co. B, 29 Mass.
M. Owen, Co. F, 69th N. Y.
W. Fitzgerald, Co. H, 2 N. Y.
G. Wilson, Co. A, 5th V. S.
J. H. Evans, Co. D, 64 N. Y.
H. S. Boyer, Co. C, 53d Penn.
C. M. Smart, Co. A, 5th N. H.
N. Kimball, Co. A, 5th N. H.
P. Foley, Co. H, 20th Mass.
T. Galiagen, Co. A, 5th N. H.
E. Baker, Co. A, 5th N. H.
J. Kilgure, Co. G, 88th N. Y.
E. Jackson, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
Sergt. Jas. Griffiths, Co. G, 62d N. Y.
L. Finch, Co. G, 62d N. Y.
S. Davis, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
P. Brannon, Co. A, 5th N. H.
C. H. Heart, Co. G, 5th N. H.
J. H. Hackett, Co. G, 5th N. H.
H. Scott, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
W. E. Sullivan, Co. D, 5th N. H.
E. E. Severance, Co. G, 5th N. H.
G. Shippey, Co. C, 81st Penn.
D. Dewey, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
S. E. Stone, Co. F, 5th N. Y.
R. Dixon, Co. B, 61st Penn.
J. Wallace, 81st Penn.
A. Brisha, Co. A, 102d Penn.
E. Lambert, Co. D, 57th N. Y.
G. W. Hapgood, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
J. Baker, Co. D, 96th N. Y.
S. Doneldson, Co. C, 5th N. H.
Sergt. E. A. Foss, Co. I, 71st Massachusetts.
A. Devlin, Co. H, 20th Mass.
P. Gonner, Co. D, 53d Penn.
A. Brown, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
J. Kelly, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
J. Irvine, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
Sgt. F. W. Gihn, Co. E, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
W. Rodgers, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
E. A. Dickison, Co. E, 5th New-Hampshire.
N. B. Hill, Co. G, 44th N. Y.
H. A. Smith, Co. B, 44th New-York.
C. S. Burrell, Co. K, 44th New-York.
J. H. Isaacs, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
J. Thrall, Co. S, 44th N. Y.
N. J. Singer, Co. C, 7 Mich.
C. E. Cool, Co. B, 52d Penn.
E. Y. Hooper, Co. B, 63 Pa.
A. Bremen, Co. A, 61 Penn.
Jno. Gibson, Co. C, 7 Mich.
A. McHaberd, Co. D, 53d Pa.
R. A. Smith, Co. C, 44 N. Y.
V. H. Martin, Co. I, 53d Pa.
H. H. Payne, Co. A, 2 N. Y.
A. H. Dobbs, Co. G, 62 N. Y.
J. H. Snyden, Co. G, 62 N. Y.
E. Greene, Co. H, 85th N. Y.
W. Lyon, Co. K, 40th N. Y.
N. McLaughlin, Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania.
J. Maguir, Co. I, 15th Mass.
B. Shultz, Co. H, 1st Penn.
P. Martin, Co. H, 62d N. Y.
Geo. Coventry, Co. H, 40th N. Y.
H. Welch, Co. T, 5th N. Y.
J. Miller, Co. B, 61st Penn.
M. Sullivan, Co. F, 88th N. Y.
J. Mcilvain, Co. A, 62d N. Y.
Lt. P. Hicks, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
M. Meham, Co. D, 2d N. Y.
E. S. Nuras, Co. F, 5th N. H.
J. Charber, Co. F, 81st Penn.
E. M. Paul, Co. F, 81st Penn.
J. Egler, Co. F, 34th N. Y.
C. Stewart, Co. D, 34th N. Y.
M. B. Loomis, Co. D, 34th N. Y.
N. Goey, Co. F, 34th N. Y.
Capt. Re. H. Renick, Co. I, 64th N. Y.
G. R. Barton, Co. C, 7th Mich., sick.
W. L. Hide, Co. D, 34th N. Y.
S. V. N. Decker, Co. A, 3d N. Y.
Levi Carpenter, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
E. E. Ames, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
Wm. Heim, Co. I, 53d Penn.
H. F. Abbott, Co. G, 5th N. H.
R. E. Kugh, Co. B, 57th N. Y.
Thos. Mitchell, Co. H, 81st Penn.
N. Roch, Co. D, 7th Mich.
W. Thompson, Co. A, 57th N. Y.
L. Greyer, (sick,) Co. K, 92d N. Y.
A. Lyle, Co. C, 15th Mass.
Asa Toombs, Co. G, 53d Pa.
Sergt. S. F. Hamilton, Co. G, 53d Penn.
S. T. Barton, Co. E, 5th N. H.
E. E. Wildey, Co. E, 88th N. Y.
J. McCulloch, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
Corp. G. Bailey, Co. H, 34th N. Y.
E. G. Stenson, Co. I, 5th N. H.
I. K. Plant, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
J. Roberts, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
A. Boardman, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
L. Raymond, Co. C, 12th N. Y.
Thos. Kelly, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
E. Densmore, Co. I, 98 N. Y.
H. Gallagher, Co. B, 69th Pa.
H. Boardman, Co. B, 64 N. Y.
F. Clark, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
H. Emes, Co. E, 81st Penn.
F. Pimettel, Co. A, 81st Penn.
B. Dealin, Co. E, 81st Penn.
C. Stager, Co. E, 81st Penn.
E. Lanigan, Co. I, 15th Mass.
S. F. Bohannan, Co. I, 5 N. H.
J. A. Reed, Co. F, 5th N. H.
A. Grey, Co. E, 81st Penn.
J. Cawlan, Co. H, 2d N. Y.
P. Hickey, Co. E, 61st N. Y.
R. B. Day, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
N. Wemple, Co. C, 64th N. Y.
J. Cavannah, Co. K, 7th Pa.
E. Malley, Co. D, 5th N. H.
J. Whaling, Co. E, 53d Pa.
P. Bordway, Co. A, 64 N. Y.
P. Chandler, Co. C, 83 N. Y.
J. W. Sandford, Co. D, 8 N. Y.
A. B. Welch, Co. B, 7 Mich.
E. M. Fitched, Co. H, 64 N. Y.
E. Robinault, Co. H, 53d Pa.
J. Lawrence, Co. B, 7 Mich.
M. J. Conwise, Co. I, 15 Mass.
T. Condon, Co. D, 88 N. Y.
J. H. McDonald, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
J. W. Miller, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
P. Lenon, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
J. H. Roberts, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
M. Blake, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
J. Madden, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
J. Mayersnack, Co. K, 5th N. H.
J. Seall, Co. E, 34th Penn.
F. Ashenbelter, Co. F, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
R. Roberts, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
G. H. Covell, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
C. H. Blair, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
E. Babcock, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
F. Hoover, Co. H, 52d N. Y.
J. Mooney, Co. H, 1st Pa. Art.
N. V. Hinkley, (band,) 11th Maine.
C. C. Moody, (band,) 11th Maine.
A. E. Woodbury, (band,) 11th Maine.
A. Rards, (band,) 11th Me.
J. H. Fifield, Co. C, 5th N. H.
J. Wepner, Co. I, 64th N. H.
J. H. Reppy, Co. C, 81st Pennsylvania.
J. Gelshasey, Co. F, 44th New-York.
F. O. Fryer, Co. I, 44th N. Y.
Sgt. A. J. Graves, Co. F, 44th New-York.
E. Babcock, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
F. Headley, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
B. McMullen, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania.
Lt. H. A. Downing, Co. F, 102d New-York.
Capt. D. Lyon, Co. K, 3d Michigan.
E. Eno, Co. A, 64th N. Y.
G. H. Thurston, Co. F, 5th New-Hampshire.
N. J. Ball, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
Cele Willey, Co. D, 5th N. H.
Lieut. H. Kerker, Co. I, 52 N. Y.
G. Miller, Co. H, 34th N. Y.
H. Fairbanks, Co. H, 15 Mass.
A. L. Brown, Co. G, 15 Mass.
O. F. Hunton, Co. B, 5 N. H.
N. E. Wood, Co. F, 5 N. H.
A. J. Walton, Co. C, 31 Pa.
P. Nolan, Co. K, 2d N. Y.
C. Longhaven, Co. G, 63 Pa.
J. Whitcomb, Co. K, 11 Me.
G. Winters, Co. H, 7th Mich.
J. H. Van Ostrand, Co. K, 67th N. Y.
Lieut. C. H. Coffin, Co. K, 17th N. Y., sick.
Lieut. N. H. Beaver, Co. G, 81st Penn.
Capt. R. W. Lee, Jr., Co. F, 81st Penn.
Capt. Spoonable, Co. B, 34th N. Y.
Lieut. B. Downey, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
Capt. J. Murray, Co. D 5th N. H.
Sergt. G. H. Baldwin, 15th Mass.
Lieut. O. Conner, Co. I, 88th N. Y.
Lieut. W. E. White, Co. C, 2d Vt.
Lieut. Von Schanning, Co. A, 52d N. Y.
S. Friday, Co. H, 71 Penn.
O. C. Smith, Co. C, 7th Mich.
B. D. House, Co. D, 15th Mass.

The *Louisana* also brought 50 or 60 wounded prisoners. All the latter were landed here, and also some others who could not endure the sea passage. A number of the convalescent will be put on board, and the steamer will sail to-morrow morning, probably for New-Haven.

Nine of the Southern wounded on board the *State of Maine*, passed themselves off for Union men when interrogated by the surgeons. Their deception was discovered this morning. All the wounded prisoners on board have been put ashore.

The *S. R. Spaulding* has sailed with wounded for Philadelphia. The list has already been telegraphed.

Wounded and Prisoners at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 8.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this evening with wounded. The names have already been published. The steamer *Kennebec* also arrived with about four hundred rebel prisoners, including fourteen officers, a Colonel, Major, and the balance Captains and Lieutenants. The guard detailed to bring them in numbered about forty, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry and Eighty-third New-York Regiment, in command of Capt. LYONS, and two Lieutenants. The prisoners were all in good health except five, who were slightly wounded. They were captured at the battle of Fair Oak. The prisoners were landed at Fort Delaware.

OUR GUNBOATS NEAR CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Dispatches from Flag-Officer DUPONT state that tha gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston. The capture was made in consequence of information received from ROBERT SMALL.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 7.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gen. BOYLE to raise a Kentucky cavalry regiment. He has empowered Col. LEONIDAS METCALF to attend to this matter.

A letter to the *Democrat* from Clinton, Ohio, says CHAMP. FERGUSON's men of MORGAN's cavalry are murdering, robbing and committing ravages at Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Kentucky. Yesterday Capt. McCULLOUGH, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with sixty-five men, was attacked by one hundred of MORGAN's men under Capt. HAMILTON. McCULLOUGH and HAMILTON were killed and three wounded on each side. The rebel cavalry were driven off.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 7.

Gen. WOOL left to-night. The whole garrison paraded in the fortress, and escorted him and Staff, together with Gen. DIX and Staff, to the wharf.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 8.

Gen. WOOL and Staff arrived this morning. The General has his headquarters at the Eutaw House. A telegraphic line connecting his establishment with the telegraph office has been put up, for the convenience of officers of the army and navy who quarter there.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion, with $553,035 in Treasure.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure is consigned as follows:

Allen & McLane	$3,829	Baker & Morrill	10,935
A. and P. S. S. Co.	5,442	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	67,013
W. & J. B. Libby	12,000	——— & Brewster	17,000
Richard Patrick	17,700	James Patrick	49,000
J. H. Coghill	5,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	15,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	3,100	J. G. Parker & Son	16,000
H. Cohen & Co.	18,000	Sutton & Co.	4,914
Wm. Heller & Co.	18,200	Isaac Hecht	6,200
P. Naylor	8,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	25,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	26,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	161,000
Scholle & Bro.	25,600	Order	8,000
A. S. Rosenbaum	30,000		
Total			$553,035

The news by this arrival is of very little interest.

FROM PANAMA.

No Mails from Central or South America—Casualties—Scarcity of Ice—Affairs in Venezuela.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Panama, Friday, May 30, 1862.

No mails have become due here from any quarter of Spanish America since my last, and we are entirely without matters of local interest.

Mr. A. J. Whitbeck, of Germantown, N. Y., who has been in the employ of the Panama Railroad as trackmaster on the line for some years past, died at the Maumi Station on the 28th.

Mr. Robert Carter, Watchman for the same Company at Aspinwall, fell overboard from a steam dredge last week, and was drowned. Mr. Carter was a man of good habits, and was formerly a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans.

The U. S. war steamer *Saranac* is still at Panama; as also the U. S. storeship *Warren*, condemned. At Aspinwall, we have the U. S. brig *Bainbridge* and the U. S. storeship *Falmouth*.

We are entirely out of ice, both at Panama and Aspinwall, one of the vessels which sailed from Boston for Aspinwall one hundred days ago, never having been heard from after leaving port, and the *Gen. Warren*, now 27 days out, not having arrived.

The Pacific Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* leaves Panama, to-day, for Central American ports. She has a New-York opera troupe on board for the city of Guatemala and other Central American towns.

Our news from Venezuela is probably no later than yours. By the British steamer we learn that Gen. Paez is becoming very unpopular with the people, and the prospects of peace to that distracted country are apparently as far off as ever.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Halleck's Successes—Further Army Supplies—Union Men at Work—The Policy of Boyle, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

Halleck's magnificent strategy is accomplishing magnificent results. Pope, the Commander of his left wing, is a splendid specimen of Kentucky military ability, valor, energy and patriotism. The war in the Mississippi Valley is viewed by many as virtually over. The Star-Spangled Banner may quickly wave over every Southern State-house. The Fourth of July may be a Union jubilee in the Capital of every State.

An Indiana veteran of seventy passed through here yesterday, on furlough, who fought in the Florida and Mexican wars, and has fought through this war and buried two of his sons, who were shot dead by his side at Shiloh.

Capt. Symonds to-day advertises for the following additional supplies, to be delivered in moieties before the 17th and 24th: 2,000 barrels pork, 450,000 pounds sides and shoulders, 3,000 barrels flour, 1,500,000 pounds bread, 5,000 bushels beans, 115,000 pounds coffee, 6,000 pounds tea, 180,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 gallons vinegar, 20,000 pounds candles, 60,000 pounds soap, 900 bushels salt, 5,000 gallons molasses, 50,000 pounds rice. The Government has in store here 22,000 tons hay. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Louisville, in the last two months, have distributed 26,000 articles among the 7,000 inmates of the thirty military hospitals in Buell's Department.

Unionists of Owen, Marion, Hart, Henry, Anderson and many other counties are holding nominating conventions, so as to present a compact front on election day. Some black sheep may slip into office, but not many, I reckon. Just as the Hart County Convention was over, a rumor came that Champ. Ferguson's gang was near by. The Conventionists immediately organized for the occasion, and forming themselves into a permanent company, gathered what arms they could to greet Ferguson with, and dispatched to the Military Board for regular enlistment and equipments.

Gen. Boyle, by order of Secretary Stanton, assumed command, yesterday, of the forces in Kentucky, except Gen. Morgan's forces at Cumberland Ford. He will make short work of the highwaymen in Clinton, Wayne, Breathill, Morgan, Hopkins and wherever else they turn up, and will seize and confiscate the property of notorious guerrilla sympathizers and spies to reimburse and indemnify the loyal and true. Batteries are being sent to Owen and other counties bordering the Kentucky River, to tame and quiet the snorting, cavorting and skittish Secesh.

As you remark, the prospect in Arkansas and North Carolina is eminently cheering. The loyal Stanleys, Grahams, Gilmers, Badgers and Moreheads of the Old North State will soon again represent her in the Congress of the Union. PONTIAC.

FROM CANADA.

The Construction of the New Ministry—The Canadian Militia, &c., &c.

Quebec, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

The Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, whose fall I announced to you nearly a fortnight since, has been succeeded by another—the Macdonald-Sicotte Administration—which appears to possess the confidence of the Houses of Parliament. The new ministry—under the Premiership of Hon. J. S. Macdonald, who is connected by marriage with a Louisiana family—intend to govern Canada on what is known as the "double majority system," which means that Upper and Lower Canada are to be considered as federally united, in so far that the Ministry must possess the confidence of a majority of the Representatives of both sections of the Province, or that section which is in a minority must resign. We are all in a state of confusoin just now, so I cannot hazard conjecture as to how the new order of things will work. This much I must say, that the new Premier is known as a thoroughly honest politician, that *rara avis in terris*, and this is one great recommendation.

The late Government fell, you may recollect, because the Militia bill which it introduced was considered cumbersome and too expensive, entailing as it did an expenditure of $850,000 this very year. The new Ministry have already introduced a new measure on the subject, under which the volunteer militia is to be increased from 15,000 or 20,000 to 30,000 men, at an expense of but $250,000.

The bill to reorganize the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as first introduced, has been dropped; but another one, for the same purpose, introduced by Mr. Bell, of Russell County, Ottawa District, is passing through the House, amidst much opposition.

Our Parliament is expected to be prorogued about the 5th or 6th inst., after which, when matters here settle down and war news takes up less of your space, I may write you more at length about Canadian affairs.

The Arrest of Col. Van Wyck.

Our readers may remember a notice, some weeks since, of the arrest of Col. Van Wyck, of Orange County. We find in the Middletown *Press* a letter from that officer, in which he thus refers to the subject:

Roper's Church, May 13.

After we got settled down, I received a letter to report to the headquarters of Gen. Porter, Provost-Marshal. Went, and found charges preferred against me for having taken the secession ambulance and some bacon and corn meal for my regiment, when it was in a famishing condition. All the property I had taken had been left by the rebel army in its retreat, and I had taken it for the absolute wants and necessities. The ambulance was broken on the retreat. I had it fixed, and the first day carried some sixty soldiers; the second day, two sick Lieutenants, Connolly and Still, who were unable to walk. Still, there had previously been issued an order, of which I was ignorant, that no property, *not even belonging to the rebel army*, should be taken. So I was ordered under arrest, and in close confinement—that is, confinement in my quarters, with a guard stationed over me. This, I suppose, was necessary for military discipline, although it seemed severe, when a man had intentionally done no wrong, only laboring with too much zeal to procure subsistence for jaded and hungry men, who in a few hours might be lying cold in death on the battle-field.

Writing from near the Chickahominy River May 19, Col. Van Wyck further says:

"Wednesday morning visited Gen. McClellan's headquarters at Cumberland. Saw several of his staff-officers. The matter of my arrest was brought to the attention of the General, when he promptly ordered that I should be released; that he was satisfied I had taken none of the enemy's property except for the benefit of my regiment, and without intending to violate any army regulation. I am convinced that my arrest did *not proceed from* Gen. McClellan's headquarters."

A PAUSE IN BALTIMORE.

Freshets by the Way—Gens. Wool and Dix—Great Popularity of the Latter—The Eighth New-York—Baltimore Ladies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Baltimore, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The telegraph will have, long since, given you information of the terrible freshets which have occurred on the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, carrying away whole houses and their contents, submerging railroads, &c. Although nothing important transpired on our whole route, there was just enough evidence in the swollen streams we had to frequently pass, and the *débris* they were whirling along, to make us know that the waters were having "a time of it" somewhere or other, and to make us feel that, all things considered, we would just as soon have been whizzing along by daylight. Not long after we had started, being somewhat fatigued, I fell off into a doze, and fancied I was flying across the Atlantic Ocean, but it was only New-Jersey trying to keep her head above water.

The Old Point boat came in this morning at 7½ o'clock, about an hour after her usual time, and brought a number of poor wounded fellows from the last fight near Richmond, but no news of especial importance, except that Gen. Wool was to leave this morning in a special boat for Baltimore; that Gen. Dix had opened the port, and that all was going on peacefully and well. If Gen. Dix only succeeds as well in Norfolk as he has done in Baltimore, the country will owe him a deep debt of gratitude. I have directly been told, or accidentally overheard, a great deal about him during the few hours I have been here, and there is but one opinion respecting him, viz.: that he has filled a most difficult and responsible position with the nerve of a soldier, the wisdom of a statesman and the heart of a Christian gentleman. I really don't believe that even the most violent Secessionist has a word to say against him.

The Eighth New-York passed through here at midday, and made a fine show. The windows were crowded with people, and not a few female heads among them; but there was no more sign of dissatisfaction in sight or sound than if I had been looking at our gallant boys marching down Broadway. I have been looking very sharply for upturned noses among the lasses, and now and then a stealthy spit at a soldier; but really, as a faithful chronicler, you will be glad to hear me say I met with nothing of the kind. One thing I did notice, however—and that is that the ladies here are very pretty, dress tastefully, and walk as gracefully as Parisians.

I am off in an hour, by the Old Point boat, and will be early to-morrow morning in Norfolk, whence I shall report myself as soon as possible. NEMO.

Politics in France.

The following letter, written by a leading French Democrat, was lately received by an English gentleman now traveling in the United States. The information it contains is not merely interesting as showing the condition of public opinion in France with regard to our affairs, but it also explains much that is mysterious in the policy of the Emperor Napoleon:

———, France, April 27, 1862.

Dear Sir and Friend: I give you this name with much pleasure, since you desire to look upon me as an old friend, and because I believe also that we have the same heart and the same ideas. You are right in believing that I follow with much interest the events now accomplishing where you are. I think as you do, that besides this question of Slavery, which will shortly be a weight the less upon the heart of every good man, a stain removed from the forehead of modern civilization, the debate now closing beyond the Atlantic will have its rebound in Europe, and that it is also universal Democracy which triumphs this moment in America, with the Gospel of which it is but the application socially, whether Democracy so believe or not. I wish you in advance good fortune and courage in the work to which you have devoted yourself, the success of which can alone make your people and ours friends. Since you sometimes see Gen. McClellan, tell him that the wishes of all generous souls are with him. * * * *

Do not complain of having to wait. We bear at this moment the misfortune of a triumph too prompt and complete, and we are experiencing a crisis which I believe you will escape, because the English people are better prepared for political life than the French were in 1848, much better than our *bourgeoisie*, whose failings, fears and passions have perhaps contributed more to the establishment of our present Government than the ignorance of our working classes, their weakness in isolation and their fascination for a name. But whatever may be the private opinions and proclivities of the Executive now ruling us, be sure the Democracy has nothing to fear from him. He is compelled by his origin and the nature of the support sustaining him, to respect it everywhere, although without giving it a hand, and I pray you to tell your friends that they strangely misrepresent France in believing her to be a despotism. Unfortunately it is our brothers in exile, blinded by rancour, who are the first to give us this réputation, acting in concert with the aristocracies and priesthoods of Europe who so much fear us. We are a Democratic Republic in travail, and have given ourselves a dictator until such time as the infant is ready. When will this be? Alas! I have not the courage to look for that moment, so thick is the cloud veiling the future, and I content myself with working in my modest corner to cast a little light on the subject—the only real work in France at the present time.

Let not the word "Empire" trouble you. Our Emperor, since Emperor he is, will always be the most humble servant of public opinion; he knows this full well, and he will never dare attempt anything against French ideas, against Democratic principles, above all at the present time, when the really honest section of the Democratic Party is backing him up and pushing him forward in the struggle he has commenced,—very much to his own dissatisfaction,—against the Jesuits, the real name in the present day of the Papacy of the dark ages. He possesses an indomitable will, his foresight is of the clearest, and he never allows himself to be led by the hand like a child. I am pleased at this from the bottom of my heart. A Herculean task has fallen upon him, and everything would have to be commenced anew if he were interfered with. For this reason, I do not desire the least in the world to see him supplanted by anybody, not even by us, even supposing what is not possible. We should not have the courage to wait so long as he does, and we should rush like madmen to the assault without first undermining the walls, the cement of which still holds so toughly—old Roman cement, in fact.

Yes! America also is playing her part in this great conflict between modern and Christian civilization and the old pagan and feudal society of the middle ages, and I trust she will begin by putting a stop to this absurd Mexican Expedition, got up by the friends of the Empress, the real object of which I believe to be—not the reëstablishment of a monarchy which has too little chance of success for the folks at the Tuileries to have thought seriously of undertaking it—but the forcible restoration of the Clerical Party to power.

A Tribute to Col. Brown, of the One Hundreth New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of this communication has seen with the deepest regret, amongst the list of killed in the recent battle before Richmond, the name of Col. James M. Brown, late of the One Hundreth Regiment New-York Volunteers. It was the fortune of the writer while at the Bar of Chautauque County, to which Col. Brown likewise belonged, to know well the sterling quality of the man whose life has now been given to his country. No person could have formed his acquaintance without discovering in him such traits of character as belong preëminently to the soldier. He was accomplished as a scholar; had mastered in civil life two professions—those of medicine and law—to which he added that of arms; possessed a liberal taste for literature; was a ready and not inelegant writer, and crowned his acquirements by a generous valor which gave him the death of a hero. He served through the Mexican war in a subordinate capacity; was chosen after its close to the command of an independent company of infantry at Jamestown, N. Y., which he brought into a condition of high discipline, and always at heart a soldier, with more or less of reluctance gave himself up to the demands of his professional calling. The writer recalls, with a mournful remembrance, a conversation had with him years ago, in a time of cloudless peace, in which he expressed the true longing of the man who has once seen battle-fields, and whose soul would be forever in that glorious pass where immortality might be won.

Col. Brown was for several years a member of a prominent law firm at Jamestown, and though not conspicuous as an advocate, was regarded as a sound, clear-headed lawyer. He has fallen in the flower of his manhood—has earned thus early a soldier's grave. His noble county, which sent thousands of her sons to the war, will mourn over him even more deeply than she has mourned already over her brave Willard and Barrett. I write with a sense of the most poignant sorrow that this estimable officer should not have survived this first engagement, and been spared for a career of distinction not thus fearfully abridged. When the history of this rebellion shall have been fully written, with how much costly blood will it not appear that this new covenant of the Union has been sealed. A finished gentleman, an accomplished soldier, a most genial and estimable companion, is thus gone forever from the living. Yet he did his whole duty; he gave the last drop of his blood to the cause to which his heart was devoted, and has earned the right to have his name inscribed with those of Ellsworth, and Lander, and Winthrop, on the scroll of his nation's heroes.

I cannot omit to add that expression of personal grief which is due to one from whose intercourse I derived an invariable pleasure, whose acquaintance was itself a benefaction, and with whom, on the eve of his departure for active service, I parted in the hope of results quite other than such as have befallen. *Vale, vale, longe vale.* He has won the choicest boon for which the patriot heart may offer prayer; has died the death which, of all others, it was his wish to die, and his fame is now his country's. J. A. A.

New-York, June 3, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

REPORT OF COL. GEO. H. GORDON, COMMANDING THIRD BRIGADE.

Headquarters Third Brigade,
Camp near Williamsport, Md.

Capt. Wm. D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant General, Gen. Williams' Division, Fifth Army Corps:

Captain: Agreeable to instructions received from Headquarters of the Division, I have the honor to report the movements of my brigade in an engagement with the enemy on the 25th inst., in front of and less than a third of a mile from the town of Winchester, Va. At dawn in the morning, I received information, through the officer commanding the pickets, that the enemy in large numbers were driving them in, and approaching the town.

I immediately formed my Brigade in line of battle, the right resting upon the commanding ridge, the left extending into the valley. The ridge surrounds the town which it holds as in a basin. It is less than one-third of a mile distant, and presents many key points for positions. I placed my artillery Battery "M" of First New-York, composed of six 6-pound Parrot guns, under Lieut. Peabody, upon the ridge, and thus awaited further developments. About 5 A. M. skirmishers from the Second Massachusetts on the right and crest of the hill became sharply engaged. At about the same time I directed the battery to open upon the columns of the enemy evidently moving into position just to the right and front of my centre. This was done with admirable effect, the columns disappearing over the crest. For more than an hour a fire of shell and canister from several rebel batteries was directed upon my position.

My brigade, being somewhat protected by a ravine, suffered but little loss. The fire of our skirmishers, and the spirited replies of the battery, with heavy musketry and artillery firing on our left in Donnelly's Brigade, were the only marked features of the contest until after 6 A. M.; at about 6½, perhaps nearer 7 A. M., large bodies of infantry could be seen making their way in line of battle toward my right. They moved under cover of the dense woods, thus concealing somewhat their numbers. I directed the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Murphy, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, Col. Colgrove, to change position from the left to the right of my line, holding the second Massachusetts Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Andrews, first on the right in the centre, the Third Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Ruger, forming the left. This movement I had hardly completed, despite a new battery which opened upon my line, when three large battalions of infantry, moving in order of battle, came out from their cover and approached my brigade. They were received with a destructive fire of musketry, poured in from all parts of my brigade that could reach them.

Confident in their numbers and relying upon large sustaining bodies, suspicions of which behind the covering timber in our front were surely confirmed, the enemy's lines moved on, but little shaken by our fire. At the same time, in our front, a long line of infantry showed themselves rising the crest of the hills just beyond our position. My little brigade, numbering in all just 2,102, in another moment would have been overwhelmed. On its right, left and centre, immensely superior columns were pressing—not another man was available, not a support to be found in the remnant of his army corps left Gen. Banks. To withdraw was now possible, in another moment it would have been too late. At this moment I should have assumed the responsibility of requesting permission to withdraw, but the right fell back under great pressure, which compelled the line to yield.

I fell back slowly but generally in good order. The Second Massachusetts in column of companies moving by flank, the Third Wisconsin in line of battle moving to the rear. On every side above the surrounding crest surged the rebel forces. A sharp and withering fire of musketry was opened by the enemy from the crest upon our centre, left and right. The yells of a victorious and merciless foe were above the din of battle, but my command was not dismayed. The Second Massachusetts halted in a street of the town to reform its line, then pushed on with the column, which, with its long train of baggage wagons, division, brigade and regimental, was making its way in good order toward Martinsburgh.

My retreating column suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester; males and females vied with each other in increasing the number of their victims by firing from the houses, throwing hand-grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description. The hellish spirit of murder was carried on by the enemy's cavalry, who followed to butcher, and who struck down with sabre and pistol the helpless soldier sinking from fatigue, unheeding his cries for mercy, indifferent to his claims as a prisoner of war.

This record of infamy is preserved for the females of Winchester. But this is not all, our wounded in hospital, necessarily left to the mercies of our enemies, I am credibly informed were bayoneted by the rebel infantry. In the same town, in the same apartments, where we, when victors on the fields of Winchester, so tenderly nursed the rebel wounded, were even so more than barborously rewarded.

The rebel cavalry, it would appear, give no quarter. It cannot be doubted that they butchered our stragglers, that they fight under a black flag, that they cried as they slew the wearied and jaded; "Give no quarter to the d——d Yankees."

The actual number of my brigade engaged were as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men
2d Mass. Reg't, Lieut.-Col. Andrews	27	580
3d Wisconsin Reg't, Col. Ruger	24	550
27th Indiana Reg't, Col. Colgrove	20	431
29th Penn. Reg't, Col. Murphy	17	452
Total	88	2,014
		88
Grand total		2,102

In estimating the force of the enemy I turn for a moment to the movement of the First Division from Strasburgh to Winchester on the preceding day, the 24th, and my engagement with the enemy on the march assured me of their presence in great force upon our right flank. The capture and destruction of Col. Kenly's command, First Brigade, on the 23d, at Front Royal, while guarding our railroad communication with Washington, and the facts set forth in my report of my engagement on the 24th, tended to a conviction of the presence of a large force under Gen. Ewell in the valley of the Shenandoah. The union of Jackson with Johnston, composing an army larger by many thousands than the two small brigades, with some cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery, which comprised the entire army corps of Gen. Banks, furnishes evidence justifying a belief of the intention of the enemy to cut us off, first from reinforcements, second to capture us and our materiel beyond peradventure.

From the testimony of our signal officers and from a fair estimate of the number in rebel lines drawn up on the heights, from fugitives and deserters, the number of regiments in the rebel army opposite Winchester was 28, being Ewell's Division, Jackson's and Johnson's forces, the whole being commanded by Gen. Jackson.

These regiments were full, and could not have numbered much less than 22,000 men, the corresponding proportion of artillery, among which were included two of the English Blakeley guns. Less than four thousand men, in two brigades, with sixteen pieces of artillery, kept this large and unequal force in check for about three hours, then retreating in generally good order, preserved its entire train, and accomplished a march of 36 miles.

Where all the regiments in my brigade behaved so well, it is not intended to reflect in the least upon others, in mentioning the steadiness and discipline which marked the actions of the Second Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Andrews; Third Wisconsin, Col. Ruger. The enemy will long remember the destructive fire which three or four companies of the Third Wisconsin, and a like number of the Second Massachusetts, poured into them as these sturdy regiments moved slowly in line of battle from the field.

I herewith inclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the several regiments of my brigade, hoping that the numbers will hereafter be reduced by arrivals of those marked missing. How many were captured, it is impossible now to determine.

Col. Murphy, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, is known to be a prisoner. Maj. Dwight, of the Second Massachusetts, while gallantly bringing up the rear of the regiment, was missed somewhere near or in the outskirts of the town. It is hoped that this promising and brave officer, so cool upon the field, so efficient everywhere, so much beloved in his regiment, and whose gallant services on the night of the 24th inst. will never be forgotten by them, may have met with no worse fate than to be held as a prisoner of war.

To my personal Staff, Lieut. C. P. Horton, Second Massachusetts Regiment, my Assistant Adjutant-General, to Lieut. H. B. Scott, of the same regiment, my Aid-de-Camp, I am indebted for promptness in transmission of orders, for efficiency, and gallant services in action.

I desire to express my thanks to Cols. Murphy, Ruger, Colgrove and Andrews, to the officers and men generally of my command, especially to officers and men of Battery M, whose skill and courage, tended so much by their destructive fire to disconcert the enemy, and hold him in check.

In fine, in the two days of the 24th and 25th of May, the larger portion of my brigade marched 61 miles, the Second Massachusetts skirmishing on the 24th for more than six hours with rebel cavalry and artillery, the whole command on the 25th fighting a battle.

I herewith inclose such reports of Colonels of Regiments as have been forwarded.

Headquarters Third Brigade,
Camp near Williamsport, Md.

Gen. A. S. Williams, Commanding First Division Fifth Army Corps:

General: I take the first moment of leisure from arduous military duties to report, in brief, the events of an engagement of forces under my command with the enemy, on the march of the Fifth Army Corps, under Gen. Banks, from Strasburgh to Winchester, on the 24th of May.

Disastrous news from fugitives of the First Maryland Regiment, received the night of the 23d inst., made it apparent that a very large force of the enemy threatened us at Strasburgh. The precautionary order to pack and send to the rear any brigade and regimental trains was complied with. They started for Winchester that night, and were thus saved.

The morning of the 24th brought little cheer; the worst reports were confirmed. Frequent reconnoissances during the night and morning of the 24th developed that a very large force of the enemy threatened to surround us at Strasburgh. At 10 A. M. my brigade was ordered, in conjunction with the First Brigade of your division, to move toward Newtown, *en route* for Winchester, to check an approach of the enemy from that direction. No enemy being found at Middletown, or within four miles of there in the direction of Front Royal, our march was continued. Our column moved on toward Strasburgh in good order, preceded by an immense train of wagons, and followed by many that could not be prepared for moving the night before. At 2 P. M. report from the rear reached us that the train had been attacked by the enemy; that we were entirely cut off from our rear guard; that many wagons had been captured, and that the enemy were pursuing us. The sound of his guns we could distinctly hear.

With the view of uniting the train if possible, and with the sanction of Gen. Banks, I proceeded with two regiments of my brigade and two sections of artillery to attack the enemy and do what I might for the rescue of our rear guard and baggage. My force was increased by a third regiment, ordered by Gen. Banks to report to Gen. Hatch, commanding rear guard, if practicable. This regiment, the Twenty-eighth New-York, Lieut.-Col. Brown, fell also under my command. Upon arriving near Newtown, I found some confusion in the train, and saw perhaps six or seven wagons that had been overset and abandoned. The Twenty-seventh Indiana, of my brigade, previously ordered with section of artillery to this point, I found drawn up in line of battle.

The rebel force and battery were said to be at the town, distant about a half a mile beyond. I made dispositions to attack them with artillery and infantry, holding one regiment in reserve for further use. The Massachusetts Second, under Lieut.-Col. Andrews, with skirmishers thrown to the front, covered the approaches to the town, supported by its own reserve and the Twenty-eighth New-York. The rebel force was at once driven from the town. A heavy fire of artillery was opened upon my command from a rebel battery, to which we replied with spirit, driving the enemy from his position. After an hour or more of skirmishing, with continual firing of artillery on both sides, I had driven the enemy from Newtown, which I held.

At this time I was joined by Gen. Hatch, who had, by a circuitous pathway, been able to join the first half of the column. He at once confirmed my fears that the enemy in strong force had taken a portion of the rear part of our train, with such stores as might have been left at Cedar Creek, and such forces as had not haply escaped. I became convinced of the impossibility of making headway against the force in my front, and I much feared being surrounded, as large bodies of cavalry were seen in the distance toward Winchester, my then rear.

It was now about 8 o'clock. Gen. Hatch was safe, the enemy driven from Newtown, all our train in advance of the centre protected from further assault. I determined to withdraw, and as I could not transport, to burn the seven or eight abandoned wagons. This was accordingly done.

The difficult task of keeping the enemy at bay was confided to the Second Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col Andrews. To aid him, I ordered cavalry and one section of artillery to the rear. The column thus proceeded to join the main body at Winchester. Fearful of an attempt on the part of the enemy to seize the road where it enters Winchester, (and which they did not an hour after the Second Massachusetts passed,) I made rapid progress, reaching the environs of Winchester at about 12 o'clock at night. Frequent reports from Lieut.-Col. Andrews advised me of the good progress of the rear, also that they were somewhat annoyed with skirmishing cavalry. I sent him such additional force as I thought might be necessary, but becoming impatient at his non-arrival, I went out with an orderly to meet him, and arrived at the head of the regiment about 1 o'clock.

Rather a severe skirmish was then going on between the rear company of the regiment, Capt. Underwood, and the enemy. Their temerity punished and their advance checked, we reached our encampment at 2:30 A. M. The men of my brigade were without shelter, many of them without rations. Having imprudently, though intending to offer better service, laid aside their knapsacks, their capture deprived them of food. The Second Massachusetts Regiment made this day a march of thirty miles, ten of which was a continual running fight.

The service performed by this regiment on this occasion reflects the greatest credit upon both officers and men. Never shaken by the discharge of artillery and musketry into their ranks, this noble regiment moved in column along the road undismayed by an enemy they could not see, firing at the flashes of rebel rifles, supporting their wounded and carrying their dead for more than eight miles, they guarded the rear of the column; then, with two and one-half hours of slumber upon the earth, uncovered and unprotected, they were aroused by the cannon and musketry that ushered in the battle of Winchester to do their part in the heroic struggle of that day.

I refer for particulars of this day's duty to the report of Lieut.-Col. Geo. L. Andrews, hereto appended. I cannot too strongly praise the coolness and discretion of this officer upon this trying occasion.

Respectfully, GEO. H. GORDON,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Regiment,
Commanding Third Brigade.

Gen. Dix's Farewell to Baltimore.

The following order, in the form of a farewell address, was issued by Gen. Dix on taking leave of the Middle Department:

Headquarters, Middle Department,
Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1862.

General Orders No. 14.—The Major-General Commanding having received orders to repair to Fort Monroe and assume the command at that point, and having but two hours to prepare for his departure, takes leave of the troops under his command in the only mode left to him—through the medium of a General Order.

Of the corps composing his command when he first assumed it, more than ten months ago, two regiments—the Third New-York Volunteers, under Col. Alford, the Fourth New-York Volunteers, under Col. Taylor—and the regular garrison of Fort McHenry, under Col. Morris, are all that remain. The admirable discipline of these deserves the highest commendation, and he returns to all his sincere thanks for their promptitude and fidelity in the performance of their duty.

It is a source of deep regret to him that he is compelled to leave without being able to review the regiments of New-York Militia—the Seventh, Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and Forty-seventh—which, under a second appeal from the Chief Magistrate of the Union, have laid aside their various occupations on the briefest notice, at great personal sacrifice, and hurrying to the field are now occupying positions in and around Baltimore. In their patriotism and their devotion to the Government of their country the Union feeling of the city will meet with a cordial sympathy. It is a great alleviation of the regret with which the Major-General Commanding parts with them that he is soon to be succeeded by a distinguished general officer of the regular army, from their own State. In the interim the command of the Department devolves upon Brig.-Gen. Montgomery, U. S. V.

The Major-General Commanding cannot forbear, in taking leave of the citizens of Baltimore, among whom his duties have been discharged, to express the grateful sense he will ever retain of the aid and encouragement he has received from those of them who have been true under all the vicissitudes of a wicked and unnatural contest to the cause of the Union. The ladies of the Union Relief Association are entitled to a special acknowledgment of his obligations to them. It is believed that the records of philanthropic devotion do not contain a brighter example of self-sacrificing service than that which is to be found in their own quiet and unobtrusive labors. The military hospitals have from the commencement of the war become unceasing testimony to their untiring zeal and sympathy. The wounded prisoners of the insurgent army have, like our own, been solaced in their dying hours by the ministrations of these devoted ladies, nobly suggesting to the misguided masses, who are in arms against the Government, that suffering humanity, under whatever circumstances it may present itself, has the same claim on our common nature for sympathy and ministering care. And it is to be hoped that this lesson of magnanimity may not be without its proper influence on those who, under the influence of bad passions, seem to have lost sight of their moral responsibility for indifference and cruelty.

It is a source of great gratification to the Major-General Commanding that in the eight months during which the Municipal Police was under his control, no act of disorder disturbed the tranquillity of the city, and that the police returns, compared with those of a corresponding period of the previous year, exhibit a very great reduction, in some months as high as fifty per cent. in the aggregate of misdemeanors and crimes. The Police having, on the 20th of March last, been surrendered to the city authorities, they have since been responsible for the preservation of public order. The zeal and promptitude of the Police Commissioners and Marshal of Police on the occurrence of a recent disturbance, provoked by a brutal expression of disloyal feeling, gives earnest of their determination to arrest at the onset all breaches of the public peace, which, by whatever provocation they may seem to be palliated, are sure to degenerate, if unchecked, into discreditable and fatal excesses.

The Major-General Commanding, with this imperfect acknowledgment of his obligations to the loyal citizens of Baltimore, and their patriotic defenders, tenders to them all, with his best wishes, a friendly and cordial farewell.

By order of MAJ.-GEN. DIX.
D. T. Van Buren, Colonel and Aid-de-camp.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Edwin James—The Court Divided in Opinion—The Matter Finally Disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 7.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The Court opened shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, at which time the room was pretty well filled with spectators, several ladies being among the number.

The Presiding Justice said, that in the matter of Edwin James, "the Court are divided in opinion upon the subject. The opinion of Mr. Justice Clerke and myself is in favor of postponing the further consideration of the matter until the next Term, with the view of allowing the party to produce such evidence as he sees fit to do at that time. Two other of the Judges who were here differ from us, in not deeming it necessary to postpone further action until the next Term. They are of opinion that, inasmuch as Mr. James denies the statements as suggested by the Committee, no further action is necessary, and that the proceedings must be dismissed. As, therefore, there is an equal division of opinion on the subject—Judge Sutherland being absent—no further action will be taken, and no order will be made in the matter."

The following are the written opinions of the Court:

Ingraham, P. J.—The papers presented to the Court by several members of the Bar as a Committee of the Law Institute, on which the original order was made, were only founded on rumor and on publications in the *Law Journal* and other periodicals, and the same were not accompanied with any positive evidence as to their truth. While we thought them insufficient to warrant an order to show cause for his removal, we consider them so far affecting Mr. James in regard to his application to the Court for admission as an Attorney and Counselor of the Court, as to call for explanations from him on the subject, and especially as to the representations made on his behalf to the Court as to the standing which he then had at the Bar in England.

Mr. James has now submitted to the Court a denial of the charge that he had ever been guilty of professional misconduct, or that he was ever legally disbarred, and alleging that his patent as Queen's Counsel had never been revoked, but is now in force.

This denial we consider sufficient, without proof to the contrary, to prevent any further action upon that complaint, until such proof is produced to the Court on which any order for further proceedings could be based.

The suggestion of the counsel that such an inquiry can only properly be made on a *quo warranto*, is not conclusive.

There can be no doubt that any order made by the Court improvidently, or through a mistake, may be revoked, and if the order for admission was so made, I think the Court has full power to revoke it. Whether after this a further proceeding may be necessary to cancel the license, need not now be discussed.

While we do not think the facts are submitted to us in such a manner as to call for any order of the Court thereon at this time, still an opportunity should be afforded to those members of the Bar who have brought the subject before the Court, to furnish evidence of the matters on which their communication was founded, if they see fit so to do, and for this purpose we deem it most advisable to direct the whole matter to lie over until the next General Term. If the Committee see fit to submit any evidence to the Court at that time, copies of such evidence must be served on Mr. James at least thirty days before the sitting of the Court. If no such evidence is submitted at that time, any further order of the Court on these papers will be unnecessary.

Leonard, J.—The publications presented by the Law Institute were deemed sufficient by the Court to invite Mr. James to make an explanation if he thought proper. That explanation has been made.

Nothing is before us now which will justify any action adverse to Mr. James.

It might justly be said, if the inquiry were permitted to remain open, that further objections were invited.

In my opinion, the matter should now be dismissed.

Barnard, J., concurred in the above.

Acknowledgment.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money by myself and the Ladies' Relief Association, of the Park Barracks, to be applied to the aid of sick and wounded soldiers:

Edwin D. Morgan	$100 00	Cash	$2 00
Samuel Campbell, Oneida County	100 00	Cash	2 00
Union Def'ce Committee of N. Y.	1,000 00	Cash	1 00
J. M. Van Cott	25 00	Cash	10 00
Capt. John S. Ray	25 00	Cash	50
Society for Relief of Soldiers in Dr. Chapin's Church	25 00	Mrs. Jos. Lawrence	20 00
Linda	2 00	Mrs. Lydia Hoyt	10 00
Dr. G. J. Bennet	5 00	Miss Redmond	5 00
Mrs. Mitchell	5 00	William Laughlin	2 00
Cash	10 00	Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.	20 00
A. B.	5 00	J. B. N.	1 00
Ward School No. 20	11 24	Mrs. Reynolds	1 00
Primary School No. 1	5 85	Cash, Matteawan	5 00
H. M. Van Benschoten	2 00	Primary Department Grammar School No. 42, Tenth Ward	17 50
Miss Wilson	1 00	Female Department Grammar School No. 42, Tenth Ward	23 31
Mrs. M. B.	5 00	Middle Haddam Sunday School	5 00
W. H. Wisner	25 00	Rev. Mr. Lewis, Staten Island	10 00
Mrs. B. W. Bull	5 00	Twentieth Ward School, No. 32	20 16
Dr. Brooks	5 00	Mrs. Thorne	50 00
A gentleman	1 00	Skeel & Reynolds	25 00
Mrs. M. S. Whitlock	10 00	Wm. Sheldon, Tarrytown	10 00
W. L. Taylor	5 00	Fines of Grand Jury, collected by R. S. Horne	4 50
A friend	5 00	E. A. Beaupland, Madison, N. J.	10 00
A friend	5 00	Employes of Brewster & Co.	76 25
Mrs. H. Sedgwick	5 00	Brewster & Co.	50 00
Mrs. Daniel Trimble	5 00		
Male Department Primary School No. 1	3 08		
M. J. Wortley	1 45		
S. H. Wales	10 00		
Cash	25		
Male Department Grammar School No. 42, Tenth Ward	44 21		
D. J. S.	1 00	Total	$1,839 30

Considerably more than fifteen hundred soldiers have been aided by these contributions. The ladies of the Relief Association have recently undertaken to supply the wants of the soldiers at Bedloe's Island, and visit them regularly. The demands made from this source, and to provide for the large number of sick and wounded soldiers and released prisoners who must arrive very soon, necessitate a further appeal to the generosity of the public. Besides money, coats, pantaloons, shoes and underclothing are in the greatest demand. The supply of underclothes is wholly exhausted. A demand for caps also develops itself.

GEO. BLISS, Jr.,
Colonel commanding Dépôt of Volunteers.

June 8, 1862.

Thurlow Weed to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

New-York, June 5, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your letter of this day tendering the congratulations of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to my daughter and myself, was received while our hearts were fervent with gratitude to that good God, whose kind providence had permitted us to return in safety and health to a home always endeared by absence, and to a country most loved when most severely tried.

The greeting under such circumstances, of a Board distinguished alike for its public usefulness and by the personal worth of its members, is ample compensation for days and weeks and months of intense toil and constant solicitude.

I left home when the clouds of war were dark and threatening, to return happily when the bright sun is beaming through and dispeling them. In one of its phases, therefore, we may look forward hopefully to an early termination of our national troubles; unless, indeed, that strange delusion which occasioned this wicked rebellion should, after its appeal to arms has resulted in its overthrow, continue to blind its victims. In that sorrowful event, an ancient maxim which teaches us unerringly that those doomed to destruction are first made mad, will be fearfully vindicated.

I pray you to accept for yourselves and for your colleagues assurances of the regard of

Your obedient and obliged servant,
THURLOW WEED.

To Messrs. Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell.

"Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York."

Through the kindness of the friends of the orphan in this City a spacious and commodious *home* has been erected in Forty-ninth-street, and has now been occupied for more than a year. At first the Managers were content to finish the building only so far as was necessary for immediate use. But they find themselves now constrained, both for the preservation of the edifice and for the proper care of the inmates, to proceed to a further expenditure of about $6,000, which sum will place the building in very complete order.

In this community an appeal in behalf of the orphan has never been made in vain, and now, in a crisis when the claims of the fatherless cannot but rise up before our thoughts, the Managers believe that the friends of this noble charity (and who is not a friend to it?) will cheerfully bestow upon them the necessary means for giving completeness to their work. Most earnestly do I commend the object to the immediate attention of the clergy and laity of this City. It needs but a visit to the institution, and a brief glance at the dear children, to awaken a lasting interest in every Christian heart.

"Forasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me!"

Praying God to give you His blessing,
I am, affectionately, yours,
HORATIO POTTER,
Bishop of New-York.

June 4, 1862.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss M. L. Bleecker, No. 79 West Forty-fifth-street; to the Secretary, Miss M. Jones, No. 31 Brevoort-place, or to any of the Managers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Pickpockets in Stages.—The stages in New-York, and especially those running principally upon Broadway, have recently been made the resort of a well organized and skillful set of pickpockets, who ply their trade with impunity, upon passengers of all grades, if the victims do not happen to be well informed in regard to the habits and practices of the numerous thieves who infest the City. Not a day passes, but that we hear of some person who has been unfortunate enough to lose money in this way. In most cases, however, the guilty parties escape, for the simple reason that there cannot be sufficient evidence brought against them to secure a conviction. The operators in this business, are of both sexes, and apparently of all ages and conditions in life. Some are exceedingly well dressed, and appear like well-bred ladies and gentlemen; others are poorly clad, and pretend to be proper objects of charity. The Police authorities assert that there is a thoroughly organized gang of these pickpockets in the City, the leaders of which, have, by dint of much pains and labor, reduced the business to a system, and that some of the most adroit pocket-robbers in the country are connected with this band. Each one has his particular branch of business to attend to. Some of them exhibit the most skill in taking a person's pocket-book in a crowd, while others can more successfully operate in a stage or car. They much prefer a stage to a car however, from the fact that in the latter vehicle they are liable to be observed by the conductor, and, if caught in the act, their escape is more likely to be prevented. On Saturday afternoon last one of this gang was caught by Officer Bodine, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and yesterday morning the accused was taken before Justice Kelly, where, after examination, she was committed to prison. The prisoner gave her name as Adelaide Irwin; she says she is a native of this State and nineteen years of age. She and the complainant, Helen McNaught, were the only persons in the stage at the time. The accused very adroitly picked the pocket of her victim of a porte-monnaie containing $7, and soon after left the stage. Mrs. McNaught, who, by the way, has been recently victimized twice in the same manner, at once missed her money, and gave chase. After running about a block the thief was caught, while in the act of throwing away the porte-monnaie, the money having already been abstracted. Several persons are now in the City Prison upon the charge of picking pockets in stages, and the Police are daily adding to the list of offenders. It is thought that the authorities have obtained sufficient information to enable them to break up this systematic nuisance.

Dedication of a New Presbyterian Church.—The small but architecturally beautiful church on the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, was formally opened for service yesterday for the first time, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Joseph Sanderson, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the building was well filled. The Church, or rather the congregation, formerly occupied the church building in Stanton, near Grand-street, and, having sold that, occupied temporarily the lecture-room of the Medical College, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth avenue, and have now removed to their present beautiful edifice, as above noted. The building, which is 50x80, has a front of Dorchester stone, and presents a singular contrast to the vacant lots in the neighborhood. It can seat, including the gallery, about six hundred persons, and is furnished in a neat and comfortable style. The opening services in the morning were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph Sanderson, who took for his text 1 Kings, 9th chapter, 3d verse: "The Lord said unto him, I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication that thou hast made before Me: I have hallowed this house which thou hast built, to put My name there forever, and Mine eyes and Mine heart shall be there perpetually." The discourse was as appropriate to the text as it was to the occasion, and was worthy the high reputation of the speaker. In the afternoon, the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. McElroy, of the Fourteenth-street Church, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. Jukin. The want of a church in this neighborhood has long been felt, and from indications yesterday, notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather, the Pastor will soon gather about him a congregation quite equal to that which honored and loved him on the eastern side of the City.

Fire in Thirty-seventh-street.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the stable and stone-dressing establishment of J. & A. Mulvahill, in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second Avenues. The buildings were entirely consumed, as was also a very valuable horse. The loss is estimated at about $800, upon which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Accidentally Drowned.—A lad named James Fitzpatrick, whose parents reside in West Thirty-fifth street, was accidentally drowned on Saturday afternoon, at the foot of West Forty-seventh-street. The deceased, in company with several other boys, was sailing a boat, when it suddenly capsized, and threw them all into the water.

Look out for Counterfeits.—The Police made several arrests on Saturday night, of parties charged with passing and attempting to pass counterfeit two dollar bills on the Bank of Otego, this State. The bills are new, the engraving is good, and on the whole, the notes are of a dangerous character.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A New Enterprise.—A New-York firm has recently put up extensive buildings on Long Beach, near Greenport, to manufacture oil and guano out of the fish known as "bunkers," which swarm the coast of Long Island. The buildings for carrying on the business consist of a main building, 40 by 50 feet; a guano house, 30 by 70; office and store-house, 30 by 70; engine-house, 30 by 35; dwelling, 18 by 35; stable, 18 by 25; oil-shed, 30 by 50. A large wharf has been constructed, which is to be connected with the buildings by a railway. The engine is to be 40 horse power. Some of the retired whaling captains of Orient and vicinity have organized a company to catch the kind of fish required, and will soon have five vessels engaged in the business. This is but the commencement of a new enterprise, which will eventually give employment to a large number of people on Long Island.

Discharged under the Baby Act.—F. H. Sickles was discharged from Uncle Sam's naval service on Saturday, by Judge Garrison, as being under age. The counsel for Government claimed his services under the act of February last, which repeals the act of 1850, and makes the oath of enlistment conclusive as to age, unless the party is under 18 years of age. Sickles is 19. The Court decided that the act referred to was only applicable to the army.

Surrogate's Court.—During the past week the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Count of Kings County: Francis Sheridan, Francis A. Paddock, Abraham Terhune, Jennet B. Martin, Charles Decker, Emeline A. Ely, Susan F. Bell—all of Brooklyn.

Anniversary.—The Twelfth Anniversary of the Fleet-street Church Sunday-School was celebrated yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. Several of the former pastors and Sabbath School teachers were present and delivered addresses and the occasion was peculiarly interesting.

The Late Dr. Bethune.—Rev. Dr. Ferris, yesterday morning, in the Church of the Heights, on Pierrepont-street, delivered a sermon in commemoration of the late George W. Bethune, D.D. The reverend gentleman was a class-mate of deceased and gave an interesting account of his useful life.

First of the Season.—The strawberry season is to be inaugurated on the evening of the 11th inst., by a festival at the Centenary Church, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church.

A Call.—Rev. Robert Lansing, a graduate of the Canton Theological School, has accepted the pastoral charge of the Universalist Society at Southold, L. I.

Circuit Court Calendar for This Day.—Nos. 63, 64, 67, 70, 72, 74, 78, 84, 86, 89, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106. Reserved Causes—Nos. 2, 14, 17.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 7, 1862.

$[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	105⅝	75	Pacific Mail St. Co.	115¾
22,000	do..............	106	250	do..............	116
3,000	U. S. 6s '74..Cou.	96¼	1300	N. Y. Central R...	91¾
20,000	Trea.73-10 ⅌c.Nts.	105⅝	50	do..........b3	91⅜
4,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	100	15	do..............	91⅛
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79.	102	200	do..........b30	91¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	59⅝	50	do..........s5	91¾
15,000	do..............	59⅜	150	Erie Railway.......	38⅜
5,000	Virginia State 6s	58	300	do..............	38
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	73½	100	do..............	37⅞
5,000	do..........s30	72½	150	Erie R. Pref.......	65½
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	53	500	do..............	65⅝
6,000	do..............	52¾	60	Toledo & Wabash R.	16½
5,000	do..............	52⅝	250	do..............	16¼
14,000	do..............	52½	20	Hudson River R....	47
1,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R..........	62½	150	do..............	46¾
			50	do..........b30	46½
16,000	Cal. State 7s....	98	9	Norwich & Wor. R..	43
7,000	Bk'n. City W. L.	104½	200	Reading Railroad..	53¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	100¼	100	do..............	53½
3,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	91½	515	Michigan Central R.	64
2,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	87	25	do..........b3	64¼
11,000	H. R. R. 3d m..	91	150	Mich.So.& N.Ind.R.	26½
7,000	M. C. 8 ⅌ c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs..	106	200	do..............	26¼
			50	Mich.So.&N.I.Gu.S.	57¼
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m...	83½	25	Panama Railroad..	132
8,000	do..............	83¼	450	Illinois Cen. R. Sc..	63¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	95¼	5	do..............	64
5,000	do..............	95⅜	100	do..........b30	63¾
3,000	do..........b30	95½	30	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	21½
2,000	C.&N.W.Ass. Bs.	46	135	Clev., Col.& Cin. R.	120
8,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	24	150	Gal. & Chi. R.......	70½
27,000	Tol. & Wab.2dM.	69¾	23	do..............	70¼
5,000	do..........b60	69¾	350	do..............	70⅜
11,000	M. & P.DuC.1 M.	99½	100	do..........b30	70½
5,000	Cl. & T. S'gF.Bs.	96½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	45⅝
5,000	N.J.C. 1st M.,'70.	106	500	do..............	45½
5,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2M.	80	100	Chi.& Rock I. R....	63½
10	Am. Ex. Bank.....	94½	50	do..........b30	63½
10	do..............	95	200	do..............	63⅜
10	Bk. State N. Y.....	92	250	do..............	63¼
7,000	American Gold...	104	22	Chi., Bur.& Qu. R..	75¾
5	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	97	122	do..............	76
175	do..............	96½	100	do..............	76½
50	Penn. Coal Co......	91½	300	Mil.& Pr. Du Ch.R.	27¾
50	do..............	92	20	New-Jersey R......	132
50	Cum. Coal Pref....	8¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s,'81. Reg.	103	20	Reading Railroad..	55
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81..cou.	105⅞	100	do..............	55½
5,000	U. S. 5s. 1865.....	98	100	do..............	55¼
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74..cou.	96	200	do..........s60	55
15,000	do..............	96½	100	Mich. Cen. R....b30	64½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59⅞	100	do..............	64⅜
5,000	do..............	59½	100	do..........s30	64¼
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	95¼	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	26½
15,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	69⅝	50	Panama Railroad..	132½
10,000	do..........b30	69¾	5	do..............	133
20,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1stM.	96	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	64
5,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M.	90½	200	do..........b30	63¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co......	116¼	150	do..............	63¾
100	Erie R. Pref.......	65⅝	100	do..........s30	63⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold b60.	104⅛	50	Galena & Chi. R...	70½
20,000	do..............	104⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. Rd..	45½
50	N. Y. Central R....	91⅛	200	do..............	45⅝
375	do..............	91¼	40	Chi. & Rock Is. R..	63¾
100	do..........s30	91⅛	200	do..........b30	63⅞
50	do..........s60	91	100	do..........s5	63¾
50	do..............	91⅜	150	Ch., B. & Q. R......	76½
250	Hudson River R....	47	70	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	27¾
100	do..........b60	47	50	Mil.&P.DuC.1stPrf.	89¾
100	Harlem Railroad...	14¾	12	Mil.&P.DuC.2d Prf.	66

MONDAY, June 9—A. M.

Near the close of the week, part of the Government Stock of 1881, and Treasury Bonds of 1864, which had advanced 1@1¼ ⅌ cent., fell off ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., while the U. S. Notes of the July issue, (known as Custom-House Notes,) suddenly advanced to 102 ⅌ cent., on rumors that some new negotiation, on private terms, is about to be entered upon by the Secretary of the Treasury with certain Banks and Money Brokers, under the Act of July 17, which may include the funding of a portion of the outstanding Custom-House Notes. Whatever foundation there may be for these rumors, we are enabled to state that no negotiation of the sort has passed through the Assistant Treasurer in this City, nor do we understand that he has advised any further sale or negotiation of 7.30 ⅌ cents of U. S. Stock of 1881 under the Act referred to, otherwise than by open competition to the public. And we have only to add, that if any other party in New-York is attempting to engineer such an operation under their own *interested advice* to the Secretary, on terms or in amounts which shall preclude the participation of the moneyed friends of the Government generally, at a price common to all, the movement will be neither consistent with the prevailing sentiment in this City on the subject, nor with the usual fairness heretofore evinced by Mr. CHASE. That it will not conduce to the high credit of the particular Stocks referred to, nor promote the free conversions now going on in the new 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of 1862, is also probable, if not certain. What the immediate or prospective wants of the Treasury may be, beyond the employment of Treasury Certificates one year to run, now in demand at 100¼@100⅜, and the avails of the daily deposits in the Sub-Treasury and conversion of U. S. Notes into the new Stock, we have no means of knowing; but whatever they may be, there is little question that the Money will be forthcoming from the public at large, on quite as liberal terms for the Government, and with infinitely more credit to the Treasury Department, its dignity and fairness, than by resort to any private arrangement for *scheme prices*. Late in the day on Saturday, it seemed to be the impression on the Street, that as nothing was officially known of such negotiations at the Sub-Treasury, and as the Assistant Treasurer had advised nothing of the sort, the Secretary would not act upon the selfish advice of private parties, without first advertising his purpose, or leaving his purposes open to general, as well as special participation. And upon this belief the 7 3-10 ⅌ cents. recovered to 105⅞@106, and the Stock of 1881 to 106@106⅛ ⅌ cent. On the other hand, the United States Notes of the July issue, continued in strong demand at 101⅞@102 ⅌ cent.; the large buyers evidently acting upon some hint or intimation that the Secretary is anxious to fund at least a part of this issue, in order that he may the sooner reach the employment of Gold in the receipts for Customs, which are now going on at the rate of about $75,000,000 per annum.

The Trade of the last week was less active in the Import entries than for several previous weeks, while the Export clearances of Domestic Produce largely increased and are even ahead of the heavy movement of the same week last Summer. The Money Market continues cheap in rates and easy in supply, both for the Trade and Stock demand and for the Government. The principal employment at present is through the Sub-Treasury, where $1,300,000 was received on Friday for United States Stock of 1862, on temporary deposit at 4 ⅌ cent., and for Customs. The receipts on Saturday were not so large for Stock or on deposit, owing to the rumors above referred to of new negotiations at Washington for Money on higher terms for the lender. The price of Gold, for a fair export demand, advanced to 104@104⅛ ⅌ cent., and Exchange closed 114⅞@115 ⅌ cent.

The deposits and country bank balances continue large in the City Banks, the actual sum total on Saturday being $126,019,000. The Stock of Gold runs very even with the previous week, although a million and a half went to Europe. The ordinary business Loan and Discounts at Bank are much the same as the previous week. Some of the large Banks have been using their surplus means freely with the Government at 4 ⅌ cent. On the Stock Exchange the employment of Money, except in the way of *bona fide* purchases of Government and Northern State Stocks and Railway Bonds, and some of the dividend-paying Shares, is of a moderate advance, although there is a renewed buoyancy in the market, in which the speculative Shares are participating. Some very heavy purchases have been made of Illinois War Loan at 100@100⅛ ⅌ cent., the whole advance within a brief period being 20 ⅌ cent., and a purchase of $50,000 New-York State 7 ⅌ cents. of 1870 was also made on Saturday at 117½ ⅌ cent.

The import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,193,978, against $1,217,606 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,301,894, against $2,938,188 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,497,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for ten months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to April 30, amounted to..............$106,464,000
Add six weeks since May 1..............18,545,959

Total entries since July 1..............	$124,987,959
To same date last year..............	186,276,431
Decrease since July 1..............	$61,296,472

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to April 30..............$112,734,000
Add six weeks since May 1..............13,025,300

Total clearances since July 1..............	$125,759,300
Against same date last year..............	117,652,930
Increased Export this season..............	$8,106,370

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to April 30..............	$13,920,000
Add six weeks since May 1..............	6,473,000
Total since July 1..............	$20,393,000
Against same time, 1861..............	23,487,000
Decreased Specie Export..............	$3,094,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ ct.stock of U.S.of 61.	105¾@106¼@105⅞@106
New-York Central..............	88⅝@92@91⅛
New-York and Erie..............	37⅜@39¼@38
Erie Preferred Shares..............	64@66¼@66
Rock Island..............	63@65@63¼
Michigan Guaranteed..............	57⅛@59@58
Michigan Southern..............	25¼@27¼@26½
Michigan Central..............	63@65@64¼
Toledo..............	44⅜@46⅛@45⅝
Galena..............	69@71@70⅝
Illinois Central..............	62⅝@64⅛@63¼
Panama..............	132@132⅛
Pacific Mail..............	115¾@117@116¼
Missouris..............	51⅝@53⅝@53½
Tennessees..............	59@60⅛@59⅝
Hudson River..............	44⅛@47
Harlem Preferred..............	33⅜@36
Cleveland and Pittsburgh..............	22@23

The course of the market for Stocks was generally firm throughout the week, up to Saturday forenoon, when, in sympathy with the pause in Government Securities, the Railway Share list and Tennessee and Missouri Stocks fell back from ½ to ¾ ⅌ cent., recovering part of the decline, however, in the afternoon, when the market left off firm. The movement in Railway Bonds remained firm and the demand active, closing on Saturday about as follows:

N. Y. C. sixes..............	100	T.H.&A.1sts,7p.c..............	106
N.Y.C.sixes real estate.	95	T. H.&Alton2ds,sp.c.'70	84
N. Y. C. sixes.sub..............	95	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	18
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..	105	Chi. & N. W. s.f..............	95
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	107	Chi. & N. W. firsts..............	62
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76.	106	C.&N.W.1sts, ass'd bds.	46
Erie firsts, '68..............	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	24
Erie thirds, '83..............	98	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	82
Erie fourths, '80..............	91¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts....	46¼
Erie fifths, '88..............	86½	Lack. & W. Bonds....	100
Hudson firsts, '69..............	108	Del. Lack. & W. sec's...	102
Hudson seconds.s.f.,'85.	105¼	Tol. & Wabash firsts....	94¼
Hudson thirds..............	91	Tol. & Wabash seconds..	69¾
Hudson con. '67..............	85	Tol.& Wabash Int.Bds.	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'73..	102½	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	99¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72.	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	103½
Mich. Cen. n.f.8 ⅌ c.'82.	105¾	Gal. & Chi.firsts,ex div.	103½
Chic.,B.& Q.firsts 8 ⅌ c.	107½	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	100½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts..	98⅛	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts....	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. sec's..	83¼	Clev. & Tol. s. f..............	96½
N. Indiana, firsts..............	100	N. Jer. Cen. firsts..............	106
N. Ind. Goshen line....	90½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds....	102½
M. So.& N. Ia. s.f.7 ⅌ c	97½	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne 1sts.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75..............	95¼		

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan..............	123	Chatham..............	82
Mechanics'..............	102	Bank of North Amer.	100
Union..............	102¼	Irving..............	77
America..............	110	Metropolitan..............	104½
Phœnix..............	107½	People's..............	90
North River..............	80	East River..............	92
Tradesmen's..............	98	Nassau..............	95
Merchants' Exch'ge..	93	Corn Exchange..............	97
Seventh Ward..............	120	Continental..............	92
State of New-York..	92	Marine..............	107
Commerce..............	99	Commonwealth..............	91
Commerce Scrip S'k.	97½	Atlantic..............	65
Ocean..............	80	Park..............	109
American Exchange.	95	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	87
Pacific..............	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Central..	91½	Mich. Guaranteed...	58
Erie..............	38½	Illinois Central..............	63½
Erie Preferred..............	65⅞	Pacific..............	116¼
Hudson..............	47	Tennessees..............	59⅞
Reading..............	55¼	Missouris..............	53⅝
Mich. Central..............	64¼	U. S. 6s, 1881..............	106
Mich. Southern..............	26½	Gold..............	104

The business on Saturday at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $1,894,547 39, including for customs, $213,000; payments, $679,854 98; balance, $16,385,150 67.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for May, 1862, were..............$182,585 53
Against May, 1861..............169,099 73
Showing an increase of..............$13,485 80

The July interest on the Chicago City Bonds, issued for sewerage, will be paid forthwith on presentation at the American Exchange Bank.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

The Opening of Intercourse with New-Orleans—Vessels Cleared and Loading—Probable Profits of the Enterprise.

Subjoined is a complete list of vessels which have cleared from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia for New-Orleans, since the Proclamation of the President opening that port for trade;

CLEARED FROM NEW-YORK.

May 22—Brig *George Sherman*, assorted cargo.
May 22—Schooner *Ralph Post*, assorted cargo.
May 23—Schooner *United States*, assorted cargo.
May 23—Bark *Pamelia Flood*, assorted cargo.
May 24—Schooner *Arzac*, assorted cargo.
May 24—Bark *Henry Hill*, assorted cargo.
May 24—Ship *Ohio*, assorted cargo.
May 26—Steamer *Blackstone*, assorted cargo.
May 28—Steamer *Roanoke*, assorted cargo.
May 29—Brig *John Jewett*, assorted cargo.
May 29—Schooner *Medora*, assorted cargo.
May 31—Steamer *Ida*, small tugboat.
May 31—Steamer *Marion*, assorted cargo and Government stores.
May 31—Schooner *Shark*, assorted cargo.
May 31—Schooner *Dirigo*, assorted cargo.

CLEARED FROM BOSTON.

May 20—Bark *Justice Story*, ice.
May 22—Brig *Nevins*, ice.
May 27—Bark *Smyrniote*, ice.
May 27—Brig *Darien*, ice.
May 27—Schooner *E. Howard*, ice.

CLEARED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

May 20—Brig *A. G. Cattell*, assorted cargo.
May 23—Steamer *Suwanee*, (small,) provisions.
May 23—Brig *E. P. Stewart*, assorted cargo.
May 26—Schooner *Henry Nutt*, assorted cargo.

RECAPITULATION.

Steamers..............	4	Brigs..............	6
Ship..............	1	Schooners..............	8
Barks..............	4		
Total..............			23

The following vessels are now up at the port of New-York for New-Orleans: Steamer *Trade Wind*, (480 tons,) ship *Galena*, ship *W. H. Wharton*, barks *Jas. Smith*, *Texana*, *Wave Crest*, *Young America*, brig *Mary Stewart*, schooners *B. Watson*, *S. Hotchkiss*, *Wm. Hunter*.

The following vessel is up at the port of Boston, for New-Orleans: Bark *Osmali*.

The following vessels are up at the port of Philadelphia, for New-Orleans: Bark *Frederick Lennig*, bark *St. James*, brig *Abbey Ellen*, schooner *Coernine*.

By these statements it appears that from New-York there have sailed for New-Orleans, since the abovementioned period, fifteen vessels, comprising four steamers, one ship, two barks and six schooners—all, except the steamer *Ida* and a part of the *Marion*, containing assorted cargoes, of which the greater portion was provisions.

From Boston there have cleared two brigs and one schooner—all, we believe, loaded with ice.

From Philadelphia there have sailed one small steamer, two brigs and one schooner, with assorted cargoes.

From the three ports above-mentioned there have departed altogether, within the past two weeks, four steamers, one ship, four barks, six brigs and eight schooners, making a total of twenty-three vessels of every description now *en route* for New-Orleans; and with the exceptions named, all containing mixed or assorted cargoes for purpose of trade with the great commercial emporium of the South.

The great question among commercial people now is, will these shipments pay? The idea is prevalent that the business is already overdone, and shipments drag in consequence,—though the parties who reason thus incline to the belief that but a small portion of the crops of the Lower Mississippi Valley have been or will be destroyed; and, therefore, they assume that a large amount of cotton, sugar, &c., will be offered in exchange for the goods as they arrive. This reasoning is inconsistent. If there is much produce offering in trade at New-Orleans, or if it is likely to come forward soon, then the quantity of goods already forwarded is but a drop in the bucket compared with the necessities and the capacity of New-Orleans and all that region of country. But, on the other hand, if the products of that region of country have been destroyed, as the Southern accounts say they have, then our merchants must rely on the gold dispensed by our Government, and such other moderate sums as may be brought to light in New-Orleans and vicinity, to pay for the merchandise as it arrives at that port.

In these circumstances the trade will doubtless be inactive if not unprofitable.

We are inclined to the belief, however, that while large quantities of cotton, sugar, molasses &c., have been destroyed in the Mississippi Valley, there are sufficient of these articles left which, with the gold that must be brought into circulation, will give a quick and profitable sale to all the merchandise now on the way to New-Orleans, and such as may be forwarded for some time to come. There will probably be arrivals at New-Orleans from foreign ports ere long. Numbers of vessels doubtless sailed from Havana soon after the news of the opening of the ports was received. But the class of goods which will be brought from foreign ports can scarcely compete with those we ship. It would seem that the results of the war would be a more complete commercial monopoly of Southern trade by the North than ever. We consider this opening of trade with the Southern ports a step of the highest importance, and we shall watch its development with the greatest interest. Nor are the Secessionists of New-Orleans unmindful of the effect. They dread it. The *Delta*, in a recent number, suggests that the United States Government will probably open the ports to trade, and it exclaimed dispairingly "if our people once renew commercial relations with the North, we are enslaved forever."

Arkansas.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 10th inst., has the following editorial news relative to the movements of the National forces in Arkansas:

"A gentleman just from Newtown, Arkansas, states that the Federals had about 4,000 troops at Pocahontas, and about 5,000 more under Gen. CURTIS, were daily expected. The Federals were overrunning Arkansas, and it was reported that large bodies were moving on Little Rock and Jacksonport. They had not reached the latter place last Saturday.

The Federals approaching Little Rock are said to be accompanied by LANE, of Kansas, whom they design to make Governor of Arkansas in place of Governor RECTOR.

The Federals at Pocahontas had taken possession of the *Gazette and Herald* office, and from it were issuing a paper devoted to local matters and the affairs of the Federal troops. The editor of the Pocahontas *Herald and Gazette*, Capt. MARTIN, is raising a guerrilla brigade."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa..............	Liverpool..............	Boston..............	May	31
Bavaria..............	Southampton..	New-York....	June	4
China..............	Liverpool..............	New-York....	June	7
Bremen..............	Southampton..	New-York....	June	11
Teutonia..............	Southampton..	New-York....	June	18
Hansa..............	Southampton..	New-York....	June	25
New-York..............	Southampton..	New-York....	July	25
Bremen..............	Southampton..	New-York....	Aug.	6

FROM AMERICA.

Europa..............	Boston..............	Liverpool..............	June	11
Persia..............	New-York....	Liverpool..............	June	18
Bremen..............	New-York....	Southampton..	June	21
Africa..............	Boston..............	Liverpool..............	June	25
China..............	New-York....	Liverpool..............	July	2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$3,000 OR $5,000.—WANTED, A PARTY TO join the advertiser in the manufacturing of an article which is not made in this country, and of which the demand in the market, at the present time, is so great that $3,000 worth can be sold weekly, at the profit of at least 60 per cent. For further particulars, inquire in the factory, No. 46 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $30,000 to $40,000, to continue a successful importing dry goods business. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE AND STOVE BUSINESS FOR sale, a few miles from the City, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address B. & R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the O. F. Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in their Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year; also, for two Inspectors of the next annual election will take place at 5 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE CHAPTER, No. 170, R. A. M., are hereby notified that the regular meeting nights will be on the SECOND and FOURTH MONDAY EVENINGS in each month, commencing MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts. By order,
CHAS. H. QUAIL, Secretary. A. J. FISHER, H. P.

SONS OF PENNSYLVANIA!—WILL MEET at the Astor House on MONDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., to organize and adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers who may arrive in this City. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, will be present.
S. NEWELL,
Agent for State of Pennsylvania.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also, pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash.
ASEL B. ABBOTT,
Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.
The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats
CITY OF BUFFALO and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.
E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP, } Trustees.
A. HAVEMEYER,

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY A. D. GALE, AT store No. 44 Dey-st. Manufacturers' Sale. 1,000 cases boots and shoes, balmorals, &c., &c., on TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the manufacturers' depôt No. 44 Dey-st. The undersigned hereby gives notice to merchants and dealers generally, that he has accepted the agency of a large number of Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, to receive and sell their goods for cash; by the package only, thus offering an opportunity to dealers of buying their boots and shoes from first hands. Special attention is therefore called to the first large package sale, comprising a large and fresh assortment direct from the manufacturers, among which are the leading goods adapted to the season; among which are ladies', gentlemen's and misses' balmorals and congress gaiters, &c., &c. N. B.—These manufacturers' sales by the package only will take place every TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, and are calculated to render it unnecessary for buyers to go to Boston to get their supplies. Catalogues and goods ready for examination at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.
A. D. GALE, Manufacturers' Agent,
No. 44 Dey-st.. New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar streets, removed for convenience of sale, one of the largest and best assortment stocks of first-class furniture offered this season. It consists of parlor suites of various kinds; library and dining-room suites; superb rosewood etegeres, secretaries, candelabras, work tables, dining-room suites, extension dining tables, buffets, lounges, chairs, library and secretary bookcases, chamber suites of various kinds and of very fine style and finish. Also, a large stock of other articles, which may be examined by catalogue. The sale will be absolute. By order,
WM. MARVIN.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A JOHNSON.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction at the foot of Rivington st., in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 6, 1862.
SAML. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the yard foot of 38th-st., North River, a quantity of lumber, several sheds and fixtures, four horses, three trucks, light wagon, harness, safe, office furniture, and everything contained on the above premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of boys' carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, wardrobes, wash-stands, hat-racks, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, rosewood suites, chandeliers, lace-curtains, stoves, mirrors, kitchen-ware.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

DEER-PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Orange County, New-York, 80 miles by railroad from New-York. Second Summer quarter commences June 25, and continues ten weeks. For Circulars, address Principal, Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady of much experience and offering the highest testimonials wishes an engagement. Besides the usual branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address B. G., Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSE WANTED.—A STYLISH, SOUND, kind and active 16-hand horse, not over 8 years old; one that has been tried in the City preferred. Apply at No. 4 West 30th-st.

HO! FOR CENTRAL PARK.—FOR SALE—a new six-seat Brett, at a very low figure, as the owner is about to leave the City. To be seen at LOCKWOOD'S, 3d-av., corner of 127th-st., Harlem.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kind carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention. Home comforts can be fully realized. Skillful medical care always at hand. Family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BARTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., within five minutes' walk of the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

TO LET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on the second floor, and two or three good rooms on the third floor, with or without board, in the private family of an English widow lady, can be obtained by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class, and contains gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 80 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 13 WEST 24th-st., nearly opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel. Newly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Very fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, to let in suites or single, without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—LARGE OR small, to gentlemen only, in a private house, No. 85 East Broadway. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to let with board. Inquire at No. 160 Sullivan-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.
THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and superior accommodations may be had at a large country seat with extensive shaded grounds, on Staten Island, one hour from this City. It is very commanding and healthy situation, free from dust and all annoyances. Fine stabling and carriage room. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—"MOUNTAIN GLEN" stands first for its beauty of scenery, healthfulness, and accessibility and shades; 26 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Particulars of the Proprietor at No. 8 Dey-st., second floor, this day, from 1 to 2 o'clock. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINgle rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; fare by boat $3 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A family pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate three or four families with large, airy rooms and good board. Address H. H. R., Box No. 34, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

A FAMILY LIVING A FEW MILES from the City, accessible by boat every hour, would like one or two families to board for the Summer; good boating, bathing and fishing in the immediate vicinity. For particulars, call at No. 76 Vesey-st., between the hours of 12 and 1.

SELECT BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN the country by four or five adults; no other boarders; a delightful Summer residence, with plenty of shade, fruit and fresh vegetables; best of references required. Address J. J. W., Boundbrook, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 50 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 500 feet; will accommodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray st. twice daily, thence by the R. & L. B. railroad. Address
JUNE 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.

Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.
PARIS, May 12, 1862.

THE NAPIER HOUSE—CORNER OF FOURteenth-st. and 4th av., is hereafter to be kept on the European plan. Elegantly furnished rooms to be rented to gentlemen on moderate terms. Meals served in the restaurant at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,000.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, No. 54 Fulton-st., the following named Bonds and Securities:

20 Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1642 to 1664, inclusive, with their coupon bonds. All dated April 1, 1858.

—ALSO—

The following Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, viz.:

Sixteen (16) sinking fund bonds, numbered as follows:
Nos. 805, 810, 828, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1171, 1691, each, $1,000
No. 109.............. 500
Nos. 397, 476, 480, 295.............. each, 200
Nos. 148, 151, 47.............. each, 100
Also, Seven (7) funded interest coupon bonds,
Nos. 1366, 1367.............. each, $1,000
No. 757.............. 500
Nos. 465, 466.............. each, 200
Nos. 72, 73.............. each, 100
Also, Twenty-four (24) First mortgage bonds,
Nos. 3272, 4269, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4738, 4740, 5316, 5842.............. each, $1,000
No. 2265.............. 500
No. 1779.............. 100
Also, Three (3) Second Mortgage Bonds,
Nos. 1385, 1820, 1821.............. each, $1,000
Also, One (1) United States six per cent. bond, payable in 1867, numbered 9352.............. $1,000
Also, other securities, and about five hundred dollars in Treasury demand notes, bank bills and gold. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds.
The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. FISHER HOWE, Treasurer.
APRIL 23, 1862.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 100 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shongum range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to F. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st.,
Hartford, Conn.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides, finely situated immediately on the water, about 18 miles from New-York, and 20 minutes' ride from the steamboat landing. The house contains 15 rooms; there are also stables and carriage-house, a fine garden, planted, and well stocked with small fruits. Also, boating and fishing; plenty of oysters and clams. To a good tenant will be rented low. Inquire of D. MINTHORN, 61 Warren-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 192 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FOR FIVE months or a year—a large house and carriage-house, with two acres of land, fruit and shade trees, near the depôt. Rent low. Also, one with five acres—good house and carriage-house, fine view, fruit of all kinds—location very desirable. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; good neighborhood for a farm of from 40 to 50 acres; near railroad depôt, churches and schools, and not more than 40 miles from New-York; must be a healthy location, high ground, plenty of fruit, and price not to exceed $5,000. Address, with full particulars, R. W., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, to June 10.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 128th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 15 2d-place, Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; will be sold on easy terms, or let to a small family at a low rent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn; has a store on first floor, occupied as a bakery; house in good order; rents for $325 per year. Apply to
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—NO. 20 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, LARGE building, running through to 7th-st., suitable for almost any kind of public business; No. 173 West 38th-st.; No. 261 West 16th-st.; No. 8 West 41st-st.; No. 307 West 24th-st.; No. 139 West 22d-st., and others, at reduced rents. J. & W. DUNHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in evening.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, (ONE FROM the Eastern States preferred,) a two-story, basement, attic house, with sub-cellar; has gas fixtures throughout, and Nassau water in the basement. Furniture will be sold low, and rent taken in board. Address NEW-ENGLANDER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AVENUE, Brooklyn, three-story, English basement, gas, bath, water, &c.; neat and convenient; rent low. Apply at No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs. HENRY GEORGE.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, A furnished cottage, six rooms and attic, with carriage-house and other out-buildings, at Cornwall, on the Hudson. For particulars call or address D. COOKS, Propeller *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SEASON—A genteel country residence, comfortably furnished, at a moderate rent, for a small family of adults, with some cultivated grounds, fruit, &c., on the Hudson River, (east side preferred,) from one to two hours from the City by railroad. Address C., Box No 136 *Times* Office.

ENGRAVING.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—S. P. AVERY, REmoved from No. 48 Beekman to No. 102 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, }
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1862. }

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us by death THEOPHYLACT B. SATTERTHWAITE, late President of this Board, and of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company,

By this dispensation the social and official intercourse of many years is brought to a close, and we who remain, with feelings of sorrow and regret for our loss, turn to the remembrance of those estimable qualities which distinguished the deceased and rendered him a useful associate and a beloved and valued friend.

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE entered the office of the New-York Insurance Company as a clerk in the year 1827, and having subsequently occupied the positions of Secretary and Vice-President of that Company, was finally elected President in 1851. On the death of Mr. A. B. Neilson, he was chosen President of the Board of Underwriters in 1860.

In his official capacities Mr. SATTERTHWAITE manifested a kindliness of heart which attached to him a large circle of friends, and his sound judgment, ripened by experience, gave weight to his opinions and eminently qualified him for the positions which he occupied. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of THEOPHYLACT B. SATTERTHWAITE we have to mourn the loss of a valuable presiding officer, whose clear intellect and long experience as an underwriter commanded our esteem; and whose kindness of heart and quiet and gentlemanly deportment gained our affectionate regard.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of our late President at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers.

Extracted from the minutes.
G. S. STAGG, Clerk of the Board.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Fanchon; or, The Cricket.

WALLACK'S—The Little Treasure—Rural Felicity.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—Valsha, The Slave Queen—The Felon's Dream—The Pirates of Algiers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Siren.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Baby Show—Comnuts, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We yesterday published brief dispatches from the West, announcing that Memphis had surrendered to our Upper Mississippi flotilla, and was in quiet possession of our forces. It appears now, however, that this possession was not gained without a furious naval struggle, which will take rank as one of the most desperate of the war. Capt. Davis, commanding the flotilla, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy that he arrived on the evening of the 5th, at a point about a mile and a half above the city, and the next morning discovered the rebel fleet, consisting of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. He engaged them at 5:30 A. M., and the engagement terminated at 7, in a running fight. The result was the destruction and capture of seven of the rebel fleet, and the escape of the eighth through her superior speed. Capt. Davis says he was ably supported by our fleet of rams, under command of Col. Ellet, who was severely though not dangerously wounded in the action. The Mayor of the city surrendered the city immediately after the engagement, and a National force, under Col. Fitch took possession.

The number of rams now with the Mississippi flotilla is nine, as follows: *Monarch*, (the flagboat,) *Lancaster No.* 3, *Lioness, Fulton, Sampson, Horner, Mingo, Switzerland* and *Queen City*, all composing part and portion of the army department of the flotilla, under command of Col. Ellett.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the War Department gives a statement of our aggregate losses at the battle of Fair Oaks, from which it will be seen that some of the correspondents have indulged in gross exaggerations in regard to them. He gives the total killed as 890, the total wounded as 3,627, and total missing as 1,222—the aggregate being 5,739.

A dispatch from Front Royal gives intelligence from the advance of our army in pursuit of Jackson, which indicates that the rebel army in the Valley has been reduced to about 5,000 men, the rest having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Gen. Fremont was harassing Jackson's rear, and capturing prisoners, wagons and supplies.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has this paragraph: "We notice that some of the Washington dispatches ask why Gen. Fremont did not take a more direct road across from Franklin and throw himself in Jackson's rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The glib people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march, Gen. Fremont's troops had had scarcely a bite of bread; that they were subsisting on fresh meet, without even salt. To have moved further south on a line that would have taken him directly across to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. Jackson being a General, and not a letter writer for the New-York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of Banks."

Another triumph is recorded for the army of Gen. Mitchel. An expedition under Gen. Negley has followed up a considerable body of the enemy under Gen. Adams, and driven them to bay at Chattanooga, where the rebels were utterly defeated and routed, with the loss of their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies. Still more important events are expected from Gen. Negley's expedition.

The gunboat *Bienville* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, having in tow three schooners, captured in attempting to run the blockade off Charleston. She left Port Royal on Monday last. The revocation of Gen. Hunter's order freeing the slaves in his Department had given satisfaction. It is reported that a brisk engagement had taken place with the rebel batteries at Stono, but the result is not stated. It is alleged, however, that our forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. Hunter had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A skirmish took place in Southwest Missouri, a few days ago, between 400 guerrillas, under Col. Coffee, and 150 State Militia, commanded by Col. John M. Richardson, in which the loyalists were defeated, and Col. Richardson mortally wounded, beside sixty of his men taken prisoners. They were released on parole.

The fact that Brig.-Gen. Birney has been put under arrest by Gen. Heintzelman for supposed dereliction of duty has already been stated. In a letter to Gen. Heintzelman on the subject Gen. Kearney says: "I am positive that Gen. Birney has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving Couch's Division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

A refugee from Arkansas, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that steps are being taken to call a State Convention in Arkansas, with a view to give in their allegiance to the Union.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to ask Congress to authorize a further issue of $150,000,000 of demand Treasury notes.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *North America*, which arrived off Cape Race on Saturday, we receive advices from Europe one day later than by the *City of Washington*. The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated vessels and fortifications, had unanimously reported that fortifications cannot be dispensed with—that they must continue to form an essential feature in the defences of the country. In the House of Commons notice had been given of an inquiry into the relations between England and the Nationals and Confederates. Cotton had advanced ⅛d. for American varieties, and the market closed buoyant, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs had also advanced, but Provisions continued dull. American securities were steady. Consols were quoted at 93⅞ for money.

The steamship *Champion*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst., brought the mails, passengers and treasure from California, but very little news. Her specie list foots up $553,035. No South or Central American mails had reached Panama since the date of our last previous advices, and we consequently know nothing of the condition of affairs in the United States of Colombia.

The steamer *State of Maine*, Capt. Allen, from White House Landing, Pamunkey River, arrived yesterday evening with a number of wounded soldiers. She touched at Fortress Monroe and discharged twenty rebel prisoners, mostly wounded, and left at 2:10 P. M. on the 7th for New-Haven; and with the exception of head winds, has had fair weather. A list of the wounded on board was published by us yesterday morning.

Paymaster Wise, of the gunboat flotilla, publishes a card in the Western papers, in which he says: "I have paid the whole expense of the flotilla from the first, and including the cost of the gunboats, their equipment, the purchase of several large steamers, pay of officers and men, and the accumulation of a vast amount of material got together in a hurry, and with all the disadvantages of forming a navy in the far West, our whole expenses do not thus far cover three millions of dollars, and we have hardly a debt unpaid. Our expenses are now about $150,000 per month, making $5,000 per day.

The *New Ironsides*, building at Philadelphia, has already received four tiers of plates upon her sides, and some idea can now be had of the impregnability of the vessel. As she now lies in the water, she does not draw over eight feet; the remaining seven of her draught will be made by the use of the remaining iron plates. She will be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

The First Kentucky (rebel) Regiment was disbanded on May 13. Many of its members reenlisted, but others had had enough of the war and have returned home. The Louisville *Express* says of the former members of the regiment: "Tom Taylor, the Colonel, is now on Kirby Evans' Staff, at Knoxville. William Preston Johnston, (a son of Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh,) is on Jeff. Davis' Staff; and Ira Crossland, the Major of the regiment, is now the Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment in that service. But few casualties have occurred in the first Kentucky Regiment since it left Louisville, under the command of Blanton Duncan. It was in the fight at Dranesville, and recently went to Yorktown. Wm. Gilmore, of this city, had been made an officer in the navy of the Confederate States, and is now on the Mississippi River. Joe Dosha and Capt. Harvey, were acting in conjunction with John Morgan. Dr. Forsythe, the Surgeon, resigned his position. Blanton Duncan had the contract for printing the Confederate notes."

Judge Thompson, Dr. Alfred Hughes, and W. F. Goshorn, prominent secession sympathizers in Wheeling, Virginia, have been dispatched to Camp Chase, Ohio, to reflect upon the error of their ways. It is stated that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal to turn his attention to the partial suppression of certain apparently irrepressible ladies to whose defiant manifestations his attention has been called. The husband of one lady has already been notified that he will be required to give bonds for the good behavior of his wife, who is said to have become very violent when her husband was asked to take the oath.

The Stock Market, after falling off ¼@½ per cent. in the forenoon, was better at the Second Board, and finally left off firm. Gold 104@104⅛; Exchange 114¾@115 per cent.

Flour was less active on Saturday, but quoted firm. Wheat and Corn were in good request at rising prices. Cotton was inactive, as were also Coffee, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Fruit and Molasses. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Sugars, Whisky, and Provisions. Hops, Tallow and Wool were in fair demand. The freight market was more active. There were 550 vessels of all classes in port.

The Fearful Doom of the Rebel Leaders Foreshadowed.—In the early days of the war, the rebels used to put great stress upon omens, auspices and portents. Like the ancient Romans, they drew auguries from historic coincidences, the identity of names, places, dates, and what not; and from every sign in the heavens, on the earth, or in the news of the day, they prognosticated the success of the rebellion. Curiously enough, at that time, the omens were nearly always favorable to them, as were also the events which followed or preceded the omens. The first auspice adverse to the rebels was when the pirate ship *Jeff. Davis* was dashed against the rocks, and went to the bottom of the sea. That clearly foreshadowed the coming doom of the arch-usurper Jeff. Davis; and though, prior to this event, everything had gone in his favor, immediately after it the tide turned against him, his kingdom began to break up, and now his ship of State is dashing among the breakers, and will inevitably soon sink to the bottom of the bloody sea on which he launched it. The word "Sumter" at first was a name to conjure with; for at Fort Sumter the first success of the rebellion was achieved; but the vessel which the rebels soon after baptized by that name, has been driven in disgrace from the high seas by our cruisers, and is now skulking in the harbor of Gibraltar, under the protection of British guns—indicating that though some of the knaves may save their necks, it can only be by skulking from their own country and seeking the protection of foreign Powers. *Manassas* was their next great success, and after it they named their tremendous iron ram, but in the naval engagement below New-Orleans the ram was shivered to atoms and consumed by the fire of the Union guns—the augury from which occurrence is too palpable to require a priest to set forth. And so it has been with every sign, as well as every event, for the last half year. Every wind has been adverse to the rebels; every rebel cloud has been densely black; every fowl and frog has croaked dolefully; and the entrails of every rebel beast have smelt only of decay. The latest sign of the fate awaiting the prominent rebels of the Southwest, comes in the news of the great naval battle on the Mississippi River, which we give this morning. In that engagement, the *General Beauregard* was blown up and burned—auguring a fearful doom for the little Creole. Already he, as well as the gunboat of his name, has been pretty well and pretty highly blown up; and he is now only awaiting the cremation which is sure to come; after which he will float down the stream of time a charred and contemptible wreck. The *Gen. Sterling Price* had "one wheel carried away." Poor Gen. Price! He was a good vessel originally, built of sound timber, and designed by nature for most excellent uses. We hope that the rebellion will still leave him one wheel with which to propel himself through this devious world; and if he is of no other service, he can be laid upon the shores of the Republic, high and dry, a melancholy warning to others. The *Jeff. Thompson* was set on fire and blown up—a fit fate for the cutthroat and marauder of the Missouri swamps. The *Gen. Van Dorn* escaped; but, at last advices, two rams were in hot pursuit of him, who will doubtless ere long get their horn into his heart. Thus nearly every prominent rebel has had his doom foreshadowed; and in every case the event is following close upon the heels of the sign. Will not the deluded rebels see that even the gods are against them?

Affairs Before Richmond—Delay of the Movement of the Army.

There is an ominous pause in the movements of our Army in front of Richmond. It is now a week since the rebel attempt, with an overwhelming force, to break our lines was repulsed and punished with dreadful slaughter, but also, it must be remembered, at very serious cost to ourselves. Gen. McClellan's order, issued immediately after that sharp engagement, indicated a purpose on his part to push forward speedily, and force his way into Richmond. The terrible storm of Wednesday last so swelled the streams he has to cross as to delay the movement for four or five days,—and it may be that this is the only reason why that movement is delayed.

It is not impossible, however, that other causes may have something to do with it. Gen. McClellan has said nothing, so far as the public are informed, of the relative strength of the opposing armies, or of his ability, without additional aid, to cope with the rebel hosts that have gathered from every quarter for the defence of Richmond. The Government at Washington cannot be misinformed as to the number of effective troops whom he could lead to such an encounter;—though it may be ignorant or incredulous, of the strength of the forces with which McClellan is required to contend. An error on one point would be as fatal as on the other. We have reason to believe that McClellan rates the rebel army in front of him at a higher figure than the War Department; whether his information is likely to be more, or less, accurate, the public can judge. Hitherto, it may be well to remember, he has not been at fault in this respect. His delay before Yorktown, while it incurred the censure of the ignorant and impulsive, proved to be the salvation of his army and of the cause.

We understand that Rev. Dr. Styles, whose ministrations at the Mercer-street Church in this City must be well remembered, and who has for the last year resided in Richmond, states in a private letter recently received by a friend in New-Haven, that the Confederate army there numbers 200,000, and that it is well disciplined, and determined to make a desperate fight in defence of the city. One or two rebel officers who have been taken prisoners, are reported to have made statements to the same effect; and so far as we are aware, the whole weight of testimony entitled to credit, favors the belief that the rebel army approximates, if it does not actually reach, that high figure. It is always safe to look upon the worst side of such a question, and it is wiser, as well as safer, to overrate than to underrate the strength of an enemy. There is no reason why Gen. McClellan, or the Government, in the present aspect of affairs, should run any risk whatever of a defeat or even of a half victory in front of Richmond. It is the last stronghold of the rebels. At every other point their power has been broken and their armies scattered. A decisive victory here ends the campaign, if not the war. We can take our own time,—and can make victory absolutely certain. Indeed, it is our duty to do so before we venture upon a fight. If the general contest were undecided, if our armies were needed elsewhere, if delay involved loss to us and augmented strength to the enemy, or if our cause needed the prestige of victory, or of a desperate attempt to secure it, there would be reason for taking risks, and for trusting to superior valor and endurance, without regard to numbers. But to do so now would be a crime,—one which, if the attempt were not crowned by success, would incur the swift and lasting reprobation of the people upon the authority, whether military or civil, who should prove to have been responsible for it. We do not believe that either Gen. McClellan or President Lincoln will take any such risk, or put the Union cause in any such needless jeopardy.

In one of the recent dispatches from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, it is stated that a reconnoissance had shown that *the enemy had no troops between the Rappahannock and the army under Gen. McClellan's command.* This establishes the fact that McDowell can effect a junction with McClellan, and bring to his aid the forty thousand men under his command in two days' march, and without encountering any obstacles. It may possibly intimate, also, the desirableness of such a junction preparatory to an attack upon Richmond. Of its wisdom and prudence, provided Washington would not be left unduly exposed, there cannot be a moment's doubt. Indeed, we find it somewhat difficult to understand how the President should *consent* to an attack, while there is even a probability that the rebel force outnumbers McClellan's, without the active aid and coöperation of McDowell's corps. The force now under Banks and Fremont seems to have been strong enough to chase Jackson back through the valley of the Shenandoah, if not swift enough to overtake him. It does not seem, therefore, as if it could be extra-hazardous to rely upon that force for the protection of the capital, while McDowell goes to aid in the capture of Richmond. We see, by the telegraph, that McDowell and his Staff were in Washington on Saturday. We hope it was to arrange for some speedy movement in that direction.

It is not unlikely that we may hear of an assault upon Richmond at any moment. When we do we shall have the utmost confidence in its success: for we do not believe that McClellan will incur for himself, his army, the Government and the Union, the enormous risks of an assault for which he cannot predict an absolute and nearly certain success,—unless, indeed, he should be ordered peremptorily from Washington to make it: and we have too much reliance on the President's prudence to believe that any such order will issue. If, on the other hand, the movement is not made at once, we shall find a full justification for the delay in the necessity of providing for the coöperation of other forces, in order to secure that *certainty* of success to which, in the present condition of affairs, the country is entitled.

The Surrender of Memphis.

The capitulation of Memphis, which was seen to be inevitable after the evacuation of Corinth and the fall of Fort Pillow, is now authentically announced. The city surrendered on Friday morning last to our naval fleet, after the latter had destroyed or captured, in a brisk fight, the whole of the rebel gunboats which had remained as its last defence. It was surrendered to our forces by the very man, the Mayor of the city, who, only five days before, had presided over a meeting, at which the speakers breathed forth fire and vengeance against the Union army; and at which, among others, that notable resolution was passed: "That we will never yield while we can defend, and will *never* voluntarily surrender this city into the hands of the enemy." The city does not appear to have been given to the flames, as the howling rebel dervishes of that locality have asseverated every day for the last eighteen months that it should be, if our forces ever managed to reach it. The cotton-bale barricades, which were originally erected in the streets by the immortal Gen. Pillow, and behind which every man, woman and slave was to fight, and to fight until the last armed inhabitant expired, had long ago been removed; and the other terrible devices for our destruction, which the local Press have conjured up, do not seem to have been brought into requisition. A small military force—for we believe there were only two regiments of troops accompanied the fleet—quietly took possession of a city which, by last census, had a population of twenty-five thousand,—the largest city in Tennessee, the largest between St. Louis and New-Orleans, the last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River, and a point to resign which was to give up not only the whole of the territory beyond the Father of Waters, but was virtually to close the campaign in the Southwest. Not a gun was fired in its defence—not a rebel life was laid down to save it. The rebel troops, we suppose, must have decamped; for they did not fight. The rebel Generals, and among them Peacock Pillow, who "would rather die a thousand deaths than see Memphis in the hands of the enemy," all took to their heels, we imagine; for not a General, dead or alive, is mentioned as a captive. The rebel Governor and Legislature, who, when chased from Nashville, took up their quarters in Memphis, have fled to some other place of temporary safety; and to find it they must have absconded from Tennessee. The rebel newspapers of Memphis, which seemed to be printed with sulphur instead of ink, doubtless now exhibit that discretion which for them is the safer part of valor. If rebel brag has not already become so ridiculous that nothing could add to its absurdity, this *denouement* at Memphis would cap the climax. Nashville had spoken strongly, and had blustered fiercely as to what it would do; New-Orleans had boasted of its power and impregnability, and had warned us what fearful things we might expect if ever we came there; Norfolk, and a score of other rebel cities now in our possession, had previously declaimed loudly enough as to their determination to fight the invader to the last; Charleston, Savannah, and Richmond, even now, while we are thundering at their gates, keep up a show of spirit. But of all the cities of rebeldom, captured or to be captured, not one has approached to Memphis in the ferocity of its threats against us, in its ear-splitting screams of defiance, in the uproarious, obstreperous shrieks, yells, and whoops of murder and madness, in case the Yankees should dare to set foot within its sacred streets. If it can be that Memphis has surrendered to a few gunboats and a few hundred Union soldiers, peacefully and without firing a shot, it would not now surprise us to see Charleston succumb as soon as Gen. Hunter, from his headquarters at Port Royal, bids it do so; or to behold the South Carolina fire-eaters transformed into lambs, and hailing with shouts of rapture the Star Spangled Banner.

The capture of Memphis relieves the whole State of Tennessee, excepting its Eastern section, from the sway of the rebels. Gov. Johnson will now extend his rule from a point East of Nashville to the Mississippi River, and from Memphis to Chattanooga. It is only in the extreme Eastern section, his own section, the region of martyrs and patriots that rebel troops are now to be found. We believe that there are but a few thousand of them, divided between Knoxville and Cumberland, under Kirby Smith, and supported by a small body under Humphrey Marshall, in Southwestern Virginia. We are glad to learn from the telegrams we publish this morning that the gallant Gen. Mitchel is beginning to operate in this direction. He has driven a rebel force stationed on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad into Chattanooga, and has defeated it there. It only remains now that with his small but invincible command, he be permitted to move up to Knoxville, and that the National force near Cumberland Gap be allowed to take possession of that important strategic point, when the populous State of Tennessee, which has furnished more soldiers than any other State to the rebel cause, will be entirely freed from the rebel army which has preyed upon her for now over a year. It is to be hoped that the visible importance of this thing will insure that not an hour be lost in having it accomplished.

Curious and Important Disclosures—The Rebel Cause Collapsed Abroad.

Mr. P. J. Rost, one of the rebel Commissioners in Europe, seems to be unfortunate with his dispatches. They pretty uniformly reach our Government instead of his own. He may console himself, however, by the reflection that they are read with more pleasure here than they would be there. They are anything but comforting to the rebels.

We publish one to-day of special interest. Mr. Rost gives a full account of his attempt, zealous and laborious, to convince Spain that she ought at once to recognize the Confederacy; or, if she would not do that, that she would, at least, promise to do it eventually, without waiting for the action of other European Powers. Spain would not do either,—and Mr. Rost thinks that on the whole he may as well come home! He couldn't convince the Spanish Minister that Fort Donelson held out as long as it ought to have done,—or that the Southern troops fought well,—or that the South could maintain a *de facto* government,—or that Mr. Seward was humbugging him about Cuba and Northern sentiment,—or that the blockade was ineffective,—or that anything anywhere was as Mr. Rost represented it to be. Spain is very incredulous and very obstinate.

Judge Rost gives us some very important intelligence as to French and English opinion. In reply to the direct inquiries of Señor Collantes, he was compelled to observe that "the Emperor Napoleon considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy *as a great misfortune to France*, and was, *of late*, inclined to hope for its reconstruction; and further, that he would, *under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by taking the lead in recognizing us.*" This may be regarded as decidedly important. It puts completely at rest all question as to the sentiments of the Emperor, and as to the action of his Government. It comes from the best possible authority—that which has at once the best means of knowledge, and the greatest interest in discrediting it; and it confirms, we may add, fully and to the letter, the statements which have been uniformly made on this subject in the Times by our regular Paris correspondent.

Mr. Rost was obliged to report to the Spanish Secretary an equal obstinacy and incredulity on the part of the English Government. It was mainly composed of Abolitionists, and needed the support of the abolition faction for its maintenance in power. England, therefore, would do nothing to help the South—not even treat the blockade as ineffective. Spain responded that she would be compelled to take the same view of the subject—as she was slow, and did not like to take the lead on such delicate matters, especially when all the world was on the other side!

This dispatch silences, we trust forever, all the talk about intervention which, for speculative or more mischievous purposes, is constantly dinned into the public ear. It proves conclusively that not a single one of the European Powers has the slightest thought of recognition,—that not one of them has any desire for a disruption of the Union, or any faith in the ability of the South to maintain the Government it pretends to have established.

Judge Rost is right—he may as well come home. He has survived his usefulness.

Military Governors—A New Anti-Administration Movement.—Senator Sumner has brought forward in Congress resolutions denouncing the policy of President Lincoln in appointing Military Governors for the reclaimed rebel States. Mr. Sumner declares that it is unconstitutional and subversive of the public liberties. He claims for *Congress* the exclusive right of governing these States, though he does not describe the means and machinery by which that authority should be exercised.

It is a little singular to find Mr. Sumner so fastidious in regard to the Constitution in this particular instance, while he has shown himself so liberal and lax in every other. He did not remonstrate against the suspension of *habeas corpus* by the Executive, nor has he hitherto denounced any of the acts of the Administration in suppressing the rebellion as unconstitutional, although many of them have lacked warrant in the terms of the Constitution much more clearly than this. Indeed, Mr. Sumner has openly asserted the right and power of the President to emancipate the slaves in every Southern State, in spite of the fact that such right finds no warrant whatever in the Constitution or laws of the land.

Mr. Sumner's sudden scruples, however, are susceptible of easy explanation. They are solved, like everything else which Mr. Sumner says or does, by their bearings on the negro question. Any act of the President which favors or seems to favor abolition, Mr. S. readily suffers to pass unchallenged. But any act which looks the other way is subjected to the sharpest scrutiny. This is natural and perhaps not specially reprehensible under the circumstances of the case.

But in this instance Mr. Sumner's proposed remedy seems to go needlessly beyond the evil which incurs his censure. Gov. Stanly, one of the President's appointees, has taken a step in regard to the negroes which Mr. Sumner, in common with the whole country, disapproves. But this really affords no good reason for denouncing the appointment of military Governors, or for seeking to thwart the policy of the Administration on this point. It would be much wiser as well as more just to propose a remedy for the specific evil for which complaint is made, than thus attempt to overrule the President in a cardinal feature of the policy by which he seeks the suppression of the rebellion.

Unionism in Tennessee.

The work of "restoring the Union" in Tennessee is making steady and satisfactory progress. Gov. Johnson's administration is marked by firmness and prudence. He aims to conciliate Union men by showing them that, in spite of the war, the National Government has no thought of interfering with their rights or of doing anything but restore to them the right of self-government under the Constitution of the United States. At the same time he treats with just and relentless rigor all who persist in waging war upon the Government, and who make themselves active partisans of the rebellion long after they can plead anything like coercion or constraint in excuse therefor.

We copy, in this morning's Times, from a recent number of the Nashville *Union*, a very pithy and telling speech, made by Ex-Gov. Brown, at a recent Union meeting held in Columbia. It is a very strong appeal to the good judgment and common sense of the people—based not so much upon any argument on the original merits of the policy of secession, as upon the clear and unmistakable fact that *secession is a failure*—that it is utterly impossible for the South to establish an independent Government against the Union, and that every hour of persistence in the war only adds to the loss and ruin which it must entail. The rebellion, says Gov. Brown, is *played out*. Looking at the whole subject with cool and dispassionate judgment, he declares it to be utterly impossible to continue the war with any hope of success. The only effect of doing so will be to increase enormously the burden of debt which has already been incurred, to prostrate still more completely the industry and business of the State, to drain it still more thoroughly of the youth who shed their blood in a fruitless and inglorious struggle, and to incur the risks of a sweeping liberation of the slaves, with all the ruin which such an act will, of necessity, involve. Upon these grounds Gov. Brown appeals to the people of the State to aid in *putting a stop to the war.* It must be done or the State is ruined.

We find, also, in the *Union*, an able address, issued to the people of the State by a Committee appointed by the recent Nashville Convention, arguing the case more elaborately than Gov. Brown, and exposing, by clear historical argument, the wretched sophistries and falsehoods by which a portion of the people of the State have been betrayed into the secession ranks. It is a very forcible and conclusive State paper, and cannot fail to carry great weight with all who read it, whatever may have been their prepossessions and prejudices upon the subject.

We have also a very strong and excellent speech of Gov. Johnson, in which he enforces with great power the same views, and denounces with unsparing invective the rebel leaders who have been foremost in falsehood and in deluding the South into the guilt and ruin of secession.

Many persons at the North are discouraged by the tardy developments of Union feeling in the Southern States. This is an unreasonable, though not an unnatural, feeling. It must be remembered that for a year the rebel Government has had full and complete control of these States,—that it has not only controlled their action, but shaped their public sentiment, inculcated, by steady and infamous misrepresentation, a bitter and envenomed hostility toward the National Government, and branded, in every possible way, Unionism as a crime and reproach. Such efforts, steadily pursued and backed by the power of an arbitrary Government, cannot fail to produce an effect. The natural result of such a *régime*, sustained by the presence of armies and by the whole current of active public sentiment, is to a general conformity of opinion to the Government standard. It is not at all strange, therefore, that secession should have apparently absolute possession of the public mind in the Southern States, and some time will, of necessity, be required to counteract the teachings and influences which have led to these results.

But time and a wise policy on the part of the General Government,—a policy at once considerate and firm,—will produce the results desired. As soon as the military strength of the rebellion is thoroughly broken, its armies scattered and their reorganization rendered impossible, public sentiment will begin to canvass the question from a different point of view, and it will ultimately be decided with reference to the interests and permanent welfare of the communities concerned, rather than the passions and resentments which the events of the war have aroused.

Mistaken Kindness.—We observe that Commodore Foote continues to be pestered with invitations to celebrations in his honor. These are, no doubt, well meant—but the movers must surely be altogether forgetful of the condition of the gallant sailor that has necessitated his temporary retiracy. Commodore Foote was severely wounded at the taking of Fort Donelson, and the wound was much aggravated by his long refusal to take rest from the arduous duties of the campaign on the Western waters. Finally, however, it became obvious that if he was ever again to be able to serve his country as he wished to, the one imperative condition was that he should allow himself sufficient repose for his wound to heal and his physique to regain its strength. Accordingly he retired to Cleveland, where he has a brother, under whose care he is now recuperating. It is said that he weighs but one-half what he did previous to the fight at Fort Donelson, so reduced is his system. The heart of the gallant sailor is, however, firmly set on resuming the work he so nobly began on the rivers of the West; and the whole country wishes to see him again on board his flag-ship, leading his victorious gunboats up the waters where rebellion shows itself. But in order that he shall ever be able to do so, the first condition is that he shall have the undisturbed benefit of his present repose. We hope, therefore, that those who are disposed to disturb it by intentions of lionizing Commodore Foote will reflect that their kindness, though well meant, is untimely and calculated to defeat the object they, in common with the whole country, have in view.

The Public Debt—British Opinion.

The market for the Government Funds, it will be observed from our Stock and Money review, made a further advance last week of one per cent., partly on the general buoyancy of the Stock Exchange, but mainly from the increasing public confidence in and favor toward this leading class of securities. They have also been strengthened by the official contradiction of the various exaggerations through partizan speeches in Congress and otherwise as to the present magnitude of the Public Debt. This contradiction derives the more importance from the fact that the precise figures and classification of the Debt are published in answer to a formal resolution for such a report passed by the House of Representatives a few days ago. It was not volunteered for effect by the Secretary. The resulting average rate of interest paid by the Government is not less gratifying than the comparatively moderate cost at which this great War has been conducted. Both are alike creditable to the Administration of the Government and the prompt and generous confidence of our loyal people who have taken up the whole of the War loans, without the slightest reference to or reliance upon the foreign markets. Indeed, while this process has been going on, our own market has taken back from England a large share of the old 5 and 6 per cents of the United States, heretofore held abroad; especially the 5 per cents of 1874, upon which heavy profits have been made by American parties in London, like Messrs. George Peabody & Co., who bought the stocks as offered on the London Exchange and resold them here upon a rapidly advancing market.

In this connection we may refer to the manifold and constantly recurring blunders of the leading English journal, on the financial situation and prospects of the American Government. All its earlier predictions of bankruptcy, paper inflation, &c., have already been falsified by the triumphant course at home, of the Public Funds, and the high credit and admitted usefulness and convenience of our National Circulation of United States Notes. Much surprise is manifested in a recent editorial leader in the London *Times*, at the upward speculation in Wall-street in United States Securities, while the writer affects to discover the solution of this riddle, in the calculation or belief of our speculators and Fund-holders, that England will rush in to relieve them, at the end of the War, at higher prices. We believe we may safely assure the journal in question that no such calculation is relied upon. If our people, unsupported by Foreign aid, were able to subscribe for United States six per cents. at 90 and Treasury Bonds at par, they are certainly better prepared to hold them at 106 or 110 per cent., and whatever the belief of some of the older heads among our financial men may be in reference to the probability, judging from their experience of 1842 and 1848, that England will take a few of our Stocks at 110, which she officially discouraged by proclamation of neutrality at 90 per cent., the time is far distant when they will seek or beg for a market in London at any price. In a politico-economical sense, the country has cause for congratulation that our War Stocks have all been taken at home, and under circumstances which, at one time, could not have been more discouraging for immediate profit. With the progress of the War, came an increased determination, and, fortunately, by the energetic development of the material and money resources of the country, an increased ability to sustain the Government, and now that the credit of the Treasury has been placed upon a basis which enables the Secretary to report that his average rate of interest upon the whole Public Debt, including $76,455,000 created by his predecessors, is only 4.85 per cent.—contrasting with an average of about 3¼ per cent. paid by Great Britain—it is scarcely reasonable to suppose, any more than it would be prudent, on our part, to desire that a market should be *sought for* abroad for any considerable portion of these Stocks, and a large amount of half-yearly interest, to be remitted in Gold, thus perpetuated against us. If such a market, however, should voluntarily *come to us*, hereafter, it will be at much higher prices than the original purchases from the Government, and in that proportion, profitable to such of the American holders as may be tempted to sell at the advance.

The report on the public debt referred to was published in our news columns on Friday, but we here reproduce the figures in a condensed and corrected form:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES MAY 29, 1862.

Under what Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Loan, 1842	6 per cent.	$2,883,364
Loan, 1847	6 per cent.	9,415,250
Loan, 1848	6 per cent.	8,908,342
Loan, 1858	5 per cent.	20,000,000
Loan, 1860	5 per cent.	7,022,000
Loan, 1850	5 per cent.	3,461,000
Loan, 1861, Feb. 8	6 per cent.	18,415,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	6 per cent.	50,000,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	7.30 per cent.	120 523,450
Loan, 1861, Oregon	6 per cent.	878,650
Loan, 1862	6 per cent.	2,699,400
Treas. Certificates	6 per cent.	47,199,000
Treas. Notes, ordered	6 per cent.	3,382,162
U. S. Notes	No interest	145,880,000
Temporary Deposits	5 per cent.	44,865,524
Temporary Deposits	4 per cent.	5,913,042
Total, (average interest 4.35 per cent.)		$491,446,184

Reducing the above total to the round sum, in English money, of £100,000,000 sterling, we have this contrast of the magnitude of the public debts, respectively, of Great Britain and the United States, and the annual cost of their support:

Public Debt of Great Britain	£800,000,000
At an annual charge of	28,262,000
Public Debt of United States	£100,000,000
At an annual charge of	4,350,000

We mean to draw no disparaging inference against the United Kingdom of Great Britain. None but a great and powerful people could afford to support a public debt of eight hundred millions sterling, and flourish under it socially, commercially and materially, and preserving, intact, *their* Union. But if one people of Anglo-Saxon blood and enterprise may do so, we submit that our own people, of the same blood, of at least equal energy, may live and thrive under a public debt of one hundred millions sterling, or two or four hundred millions, if need be, to accomplish the vital object of preserving the integrity of *our* Union.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British House of Commons.

Proposed Inquiry Into the Relations Between England and the North and South.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 5-8 FOR MONEY.

Cape Race, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, May 29, *via* Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, *en route* to Quebec. She reports having experienced strong westerly gales.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 29th.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 29th.

Notice had been given in the House of Commons of a motion for an inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 28th were unimportant.

The Defence Commission, appointed to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, had unanimously concluded that fortifications must continue to form an essential feature of the defence of the country. They recognize the importance of iron-cased ships and batteries.

The *Daily News* defends the course adopted by Gen. Butler at New-Orleans against the attacks made on it. The *News* says there is nothing whatever in the terms of Gen. Butler's proclamation to explain the wrath or justify the indignant criticism of rowdy sentimentalists. It contains provisions usual and necessary in such cases, and nothing more. The talk of coercion and tyranny is utterly absurd.

In another article, the *Daily News* reviews with satisfaction what has been done toward emancipation, and speculates upon what is to come. It looks upon the mean whine of the South as the greatest difficulty.

The *Times* replies to an article in the New-York *Journal of Commerce* as to the hostility to England which prevails in both sections of the Union. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no willful provocation has been given. But as to the course which the *Journal* recommends England to pursue to remove this hostility, the *Times* points out its unreasonableness, regrets that it cannot be complied with, and hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretentions may soon prevail.

Mr. Spence had addressed another communication to the London *Times*. Referring to the tactics of the Confederates, he says it was plainly useless to continue the war on the principle of two men fighting three and a gunboat, hence they resolve to call in their outlying forces and concentrate upon Richmond, with the view, also, of falling back from there unless tempted by circumstances to engage in a general action. The business of tactics in an unequal war is to exhaust the strength of the enemy before grappling him in action. Gen. Halleck's course at Corinth appears unaccountable. He remains stationary on a ground fertile with fever, and there may be truth in the statement that half his army is on the sick list.

The iron-plated frigate *Black Prince* was about to be commissioned.

The Japanese Ambassadors were on a visit to Liverpool.

Prince Carignan had been received by Napoleon at a private audience.

Paris journals state that the Count of Montebello has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome.

The Austrian Government, in reply to the Committee of Finance, declared it was incessantly engaged in providing, by diplomatic means, for a settlement of Italian affairs, and had reason to hope its efforts would be successful, that all the questions at issue had reached a crisis, and in a short time matters would be easier. They consider the danger of war in Italy as averted for a long period, and are about to realize the reduction of the army on a grand scale.

According to news from Rome, the family of Francis II. is preparing to leave.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland.

The Spanish Government is about to build seven iron frigates.

The entire Spanish Press refutes the late article in the Paris *Patrie*.

Bombay, Monday, May 12.

The cotton market is wild, at 12@16 rupees advance; no supplies. Freights weak and lower. Exchange ⅛d. higher.

In the London market Consols were steady and rather firmer. Stocks very dull, with a downward tendency.

Commercial News by the North American.

Liverpool, Friday, May 30.

Cotton.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 47,000 bales. The market has been irregular and dull, and quotations were, in the early part of the week, barely maintained, but closed with an advance of ¼d. on American, and ⅛d. on Surat. Speculators took 11,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, closing buoyant, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	14d.	Middling Orleans	12⅜d.
Fair Mobile	13¾d.	Middling Mobile	12⅜d.
Fair Uplands	13d.	Middling Uplands	12¼d.

The stock is estimated at 313,000 bales, of which 103,756 are American.

Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Flour is firm at 6d. advance. Corn is quiet but steady, at 6d. advance.

Provisions dull.

London, Friday, May 30.

Consols close at 93⅝ for Money.

American Securities unchanged and steady.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £160,000.

Gen. McClellan and the Troops of Gen. Casey—A Plea for the Latter.

The following protest against the harsh judgment passed by the public upon the conduct of Gen. Casey's command at the battle of Fair Oaks, is from the pen of a volunteer officer, whose name is a warrant for the entire authenticity of any statement he may make:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Everybody is puzzled within the last few days, to account for the conflicting reports concerning "Gen. Casey's Division." On the one hand we have the telegram of Gen. McClellan himself, with its sweeping condemnation of the whole division. As a natural consequence, the reporters, (some of them, vide the *Tribune, World and Inquirer*,) taking the telegram as their text, have given full rein to their lively imaginations, and in "graphic," highfalutin style, "shown up" Gen. Casey and his Division. Per contra, the evidence pours in from every side, that the first and most furious assaults of the enemy were sustained by Gen. Casey's Division, unsupported by a single outside regiment; that the enemy, with an overwhelming force, and with his choicest troops, was for a very long time held in check; that the casualty list of Casey's Division, indicates the obstinacy of its resistance; that Couch's Division was in its turn encountered and pushed back, whereupon the enemy, brought face to face with the solid battalions of Kearney, thought it discreet to give up for that day his intention of driving us into the Chicahominy. Moreover, (*fas est ab hoste doceri*,) the accounts of the battle given by the enemy represent that "the Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground," and fought from the first with desperation. Casey and his gallant Division have a right to exclaim, "Save us from our friends," by whom they have been set upon even more savagely than by the enemy.

As an actor in the affair, I am able to speak knowingly, and think that I can explain the cause of the whole "muddle." The division was, by all odds, the weakest in *numbers*, in *physique* and *morale*, of the whole army, and that from no fault, that I am aware of, on the part of its experienced and gallant division and brigade commanders. To Gen. Casey fell the last raw regiments which arrived at Washington, and they took the field scarcely organized, not at all drilled or but slightly, and a portion of them before having drawn their arms. Their officers, however well-intentioned and brave, were as green and raw as their men. The result was just what might have been expected. When, from long marches and insufficient food, and damp beds and malarious atmosphere, even the regulars suffered, in spite of the care and watchfulness of officers and men, these raw regiments were fairly wilted. The climax of their miseries was reached when, by the drift of events, they were suddenly marched from their swampy camp, near Yorktown, without the opportunity of taking their tents, knapsacks or blankets, and were exposed to wet and cold, and probably hunger, during the many weary hours which preceded the battle of Williamsburgh. No wonder that from that date "the Division was weakened by 700 men." When the division fell in for battle on Saturday, the regiment to which I am attached, had about *one-third* of its force unfit for duty, and these men remained in camp, their comrades taking their positions leisurely and in ample time. I presume it was the same case in the other regiments. So soon as our pickets were driven in, (which was done quickly, but with all the resistance possible,) and the furious attack of the enemy commenced, the rattle of bullets through the camp announced to these invalids (who were without officers,) that it was time to move out, and they did move out at once, to the rear. When human nature, sick-volunteer nature, becomes changed, men so situated will move to the front. This herd of sick carried with them their muskets and accoutrements, and it was inevitable that they should give to Couch, and Kearney and Heintzelman, and finally to the General-in-Chief the impression of an early and disgraceful defection from Casey's ranks. Such was *not* the case. Everywhere upon the field, and for hours, those thin regiments stood firm, kept up to their duty by the example of devotion and self-sacrifice set them by their officers, preëminent among whom was their old and long-tried commander. All felt that weak as they were in numbers, they had at least a *General* who knew his trade, knew when and where to place them, how to handle them, and when to withdraw them from the unequal fight. They were finally broken and driven back, conscious of having manfully done their duty, and looking forward to the applause which, so far, they have received from the enemy alone.

"Truth lies hid in a well," but it will ultimately be brought out. The blow which the division has received so unexpectedly and so unjustly, has been the more crushing that it came from the General-in-Chief, esteemed and beloved by one and all. As the facts are brought to light, his just and noble nature will prompt him, as at Williamsburgh, to do honor where honor is due.

VINDEX.

UNIONISM IN TENNESSEE.

Excellent Speech of Hon. Neill S. Brown, Ex-Governor of the State.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE REBELLION PLAYED OUT.

From the Nashville Union, June 4.

At the Union mass meeting in Columbia, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., the Market House was densely crowded, some time before the hour of speaking, by people from the country principally, who all seemed to manifest the greatest eagerness to listen to the great and all-absorbing issue of the day. Ex-Gov. Brown being present, a large number of his old friends expressed a desire to hear his views on the state of public affairs and the duty of Tennessee in the crisis. He complied in an address of some thirty minutes.

GOV. BROWN'S SPEECH.

The Governor said that his appearance on the rostrum to-day was, in truth, very unexpected to himself. He had left Nashville this morning to visit a sick relative, and had been urged and pressed by old and esteemed friends, endeared to him by many years of fidelity and kindness, to stop and mingle again with them on that occasion, and give them his views upon the state of public affairs, the aspect of the war, and the proper course to be pursued by the people of Tennessee in view of all the circumstances. The men who asked his counsel were faithful friends, who zealously supported him in the hottest and exciting political contests of past years, when he was their chosen candidate for high honors. And now, although his political career has closed forever, and he was no aspirant for office, he felt constrained by the sacred ties of friendship and hospitality, to tender them his sincere, unprejudiced and candid council in their hour of gloom and trouble. He could refuse Tennesseeans nothing, for he loved the old State as a mother, and, living and dying, was hers forever. These were indeed strange and troubled times. For twelve months' civil war, with all its fierce passions, fiery resentments and bloody broils, had raged over our borders, and this State, once a bright planet in the galaxy of the Union, had raised the standard of revolt and joined the Southern Confederacy. *He declared that he was not, never had been, and never could be a Secessionist.* He had devoted the prime of his manhood to the service of the Union, and could never cease to love it. But last Spring, against my earnest counsels, and my deliberate judgment, repeatedly expressed in public, the question of disunion was raised, and supported by influential leaders and a powerful and active party. The people seemed hurried off by frenzy. When he saw the avalanche descending upon us irresistible as that which breaks its icy cable, and glides on its mission of ruin from an Alpine summit, when he saw that he could no longer struggle to any purpose against the tremendous storm, he determined, come weal, come woe, he would stand by Tennessee. His opposition would have been useless any longer, it would have ended in street broils and fatal altercations. He felt the State was gone for the present. Old friends, once his ardent supporters, cursed him as a Black Republican, a Lincolnite, an Abolitionist. His mind was tortured. At times he felt as though he would like to fly the country and leave a scene of horror and misery for which he had no appetite. But he felt that this would be unmanly, and that he would stay and use his influence to moderate the fury of others, and protect his old friends. His prayer, like that of McGregor, was that the heather on which he trod alone might bloom over him dead. He did what he felt was his duty, but he felt disconsolate, heart-broken, unhappy. He would rather die than lead a life made of such dark and dreary and bitter years as the one through which he had just passed. He had seen young men, the hope and flower of the State, discomfited, wandering hither and thither, scattered now from the prisons along the Northern Lakes to the marshes and canebrakes in the interior of Mississippi. He would not go into a discussion of this controversy or its causes. Whether the North was right, or the South, or whether both were wrong, it was not his purpose to argue. He wished only to say that, *in his deliberate and settled judgment, taking all the facts as they now present themselves, into consideration, he was bound to declare that this rebellion was played out—it was an utter failure.* He had ties the dearest in nature to the Southern side. His only brother was a prisoner, and his two sons were in the Southern army, and, to-day, he would give his right arm to bring them back. He never asked them to go there. They went there against his judgment. It was his solemn duty to tell his old friends that *the Confederate cause was ruined and hopelessly lost.* He had never been a desponding man, but for months he had felt no faith in the rebellion. He had not scrupled to say so to all his friends. *The longer it lasts, the worse it will be for the South.* He had the satisfaction of knowing that he never asked a man to vote the secession ticket. All he did say was, that if Tennessee voted herself out of the Union, she could take him with her, but she could not make him vote for secession. But leaving this, he would address the very fiercest and most rabid Secessionist alive—he would suppose, what was not so, that the crowd before him were such fierce fire-eaters that they literally ate and sparkled fire—and then he would ask them, as men of sense, *if they were not compelled to relinquish all hope of resisting the Federal Government successfully?* Let us look at these things without false pride. Here we have 22,000,000 million of white people against a little over 6,000,000, with 4,000,000 of slaves. The 22,000,000 have the whole power of a long-established government—the revenues, the navy, the military power, the markets and commerce of the world, wealth and manufactures, with an amazing increase of active and enterprising population. The six millions have no commerce, no manufactures, no navy, no immigrations, no munitions of war. Here is a simple problem of numerical strength. The North and the South are equally brave. No Northern man can whip three Southerners; no Southern man can whip three Northerners. All men of sense know this to be the fact.

Now he did not for a long time believe that this trouble would end in war. He thought when Tennessee was arming herself that the storm would blow over. He did not even think there would be a war after the battle of Manassas, for he looked on that as a bloody fray brought on by accident rather than as a pitched battle. It proved nothing. But he was mistaken. We have war, and how shall we stop its ravages and avert the certain ruin it is bringing on us? If you would stare death in the face just look at the matter fairly, and see what hope you have in the adventure. Missouri to-day is in the possession of the Federal troops. So is a large part of Arkansas. The Confederates seized the strongholds of Kentucky, and after having fortified them strongly, were driven out. Maryland was fully under the Federal power. A large part of Virginia was under the same control, and the Federal troops were still advancing and the Confederates falling back toward the South. Even to-day the Union army in force threatens the gates of Richmond. Middle Tennessee is in the Union lines, and East and West Tennessee will soon be so. So is a large part of North Carolina, Mississippi and of Florida. The Federal flag floats victoriously over the soil of every Southern State. Where is the Southern army? It was lately at Corinth. He had been waiting anxiously for that cloud to break, that some light might shine upon us. He was willing to see the Confederates have a fair trial. And they have retreated he knew not whither. Now, what must we do as Tennesseeans? She is lost to the Southern Confederacy forever. *The Confederates cannot reinstate themselves. They have got neither men, arms, ammunition, gunboats or navy.* Some professed to feel humiliated at this. Some say you would rather die than give it up. Well, he had scanned this audience carefully, and they didn't look much like men who thought of dying. They were here enjoying themselves, and buying, selling, eating and drinking. Yes, and while some of you talk loudly about dying before you will give up, and of shedding the last drop of blood, and of perishing in the last ditch, and other desperate actions, your own sons and brothers are wasting away with the deadly malaria of the Southern swamps, enduring untold privations, eating worm-eaten biscuit, shedding their blood, and filling unknown graves! If *your* faith and devotion to this rebellion is so strong, why are you not down there with your suffering kinsmen? If this is a righteous cause, why are you staying ingloriously at home, taking your ease and enjoying yourselves, while the men you persuaded to join the army are suffering and perishing by thousands? I have no faith in the cause and therefore I am not there; but it is grossly inconsistent for men who bluster so loudly to do so little as those hereabouts do who talk so loudly and so often about "never giving up" and about "shedding their last drop of blood." I have always observed in old contests that those who were forever changing were unreliable and did nothing. I want this war stopped! Whose heart has not dropped blood who has a son in the Southern army? He knew something of that unspeakable sorrow. Think of this, you who stay at home and bluster about whipping Yankees and establishing a Southern Confederacy. Let us stop this wanton, hopeless war. I would say this now, even though I had been in the habit of eating fire five times a day. *It is ruining us.* The rebels are burning up the cotton. Why, in the name of reason, *why?* Don't it impoverish the people and the Government? Don't it kill their credit and their banks? Don't it ruin our hopes abroad? Then this conscription law. I will not swallow it until I swallow aloes, gall and wormwood. It is a base fraud upon those brave boys who had enlisted for a year, and who were packing up their dear mementoes of home in their knapsacks when this infamously tyrannical law came to arrest them on the eve of their departure, and drive them back in violation of all faith into the hardships and sufferings of a soldier's life. It binds our boys hand and foot against their will. It seizes upon the poor soldier who has been dreaming for nights of returning to his wife and children, and dashes his visions of bliss cruelly to the ground. It places the gallant Tennessee volunteer on a level with the conscripts of France and Austria. This whole policy was unjust and ruinous. Now, look at things just as they are, and not as you might wish them. *If I was the rankest Secessionist alive, I could not resist the conviction that this rebellion cannot be successfully managed with Southern resources.* Will you wait until an overwhelming force drives you into the ground? Will you struggle against hope? When one eye is gouged out, and the other is about to follow, it is time to cry enough! You were deceived in this matter, and facts show themselves in a strangely different light from that which colored them a year ago. Now, if I am employed as your lawyer, and you make me a highly favorable fiction of your case and your evidence, and I tell you you can gain it. But it turns out on investigation that the facts are wholly different from your representation of them, and then it is my duty, as an honest counselor, to tell you to desist. I commit a fraud if I spur you on to your own ruin. This is the greatest lawsuit in the world. One side says, we will be independent; the other side says you shall not. Suppose you even get your independence, oh, at what a fearful cost. It has cost Tennessee already $5,000,000 in treasure, and 60,000 of her active young men, the jewels and hope of the Commonwealth, who have been hurried from home to engage in war. Have we a right to rob the next generation of these young men? Old men die and their places are soon filled with others; but what a fearful chasm does the death of an army of noble young men make in society! Who does not love and admire young men—their frankness, their manly impulses, their ardor, their self-sacrificing natures? And shall these continue to be swept away from us to the untimely grave of the battle-field? To vary a little the beautiful lines of Goldsmith:

> "Prince and King may flourish or may fade,
> A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
> But the bold youth, their country's hope and pride,
> When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Yes, see the workings of this war. You will lose your young men, the flower of your population—you will lose your commerce, your cotton, your tobacco. The air is thick with their smoke, and the waters of the Mississippi are sweetened with your sugar. This will tell on your credit, and your banks when you are dead. It will tell on your friends and kindred. I congratulate myself that I never urged a man to go to war. But I reproved no one for doing so. I feel more like weeping than uttering reproaches, but I feel it to be my duty to stop the wrongs of this war if I can for the future.

There was another question of deep importance to be considered. The President and Congress have both said emphatically, that they had no wish to interfere with Slavery, or to disturb the rights of property. But at the same time the President had intimated that he reserved to himself to judge what might be a military necessity in the future, if the South persisted in waging this war, with stubborn opposition. And my word for it, *rather than allow the negroes to continue giving aid to the Southern army, he will emancipate every slave in the South. It will become what is called a military necessity, and the question will be whether the Union or Slavery shall perish. He will be certain to say latter.* Suppose, however, he never does do this—I don't say that he will—but suppose this war be fought on to the bitter end, what will become of our slaves? Of what value will they be? They are running off every day? When the war gets to the cotton States where are large districts densely peopled with blacks almost exclusively, then Slavery will be ruined. The slaves will run loose over the land, and then who that loves his family would live among a savage population roaming about in search of food and plunder. The white population will be expelled, or rather self-exiled. This question is fraught with trouble. *Whether the Government wills it or not, emancipation will become a necessary result of the war, from the trouble and friction it occasions.* If I had but one prayer to offer, it would be, "Give peace to this unhappy and oppressed people." I want Tennessee to prosper, but she must first be at peace. I say this war ought to stop, and "if this be treason, make the most of it." I hope the Union soldiers that I see here heartily wish this also. Their absence would be good company now, on this account alone. Come down here after the war is over and we will drink your health. Some say that the Almighty is on the side of the South, and we shall win yet. Well, I don't know what side He is on. I wish I did, for I like to be on the strong side. If He means to save this nation He will surely do it, and if He means to destroy it He will surely do it. Whatever He may do I will bow in humble submission to His will. But do you mean to stand off with folded hands and say the Almighty is on our side? When your house is on fire, and one room after another is going, will you stand off and say: "I hope my house will not burn up?" I want to save my State and people. My life for the last year has been miserable, and rather than this agony should last I would pray to be taken from the earth. I want to see civil government restored to the State, for I expect to go with her wherever she goes, from the shores of Styx up to the gates of Eden. I was for compromising the difficulty at first. I would have been glad to have the Missouri Compromise incorporated in the Constitution. He wanted that and a generous amnesty adopted now. It would give Gov. Johnson infinitely more power, and enable him to say: We want to dig a grave as deep as the bowels of the earth, and bury the quarrel in it. I wish I had the lever of power, for I believe the quarrel could be settled in five weeks. *If we could only get back by free consent, it might be a stronger Union than ever.* This has been a noble Union. I was proud when, as a foreign Minister, I saw our flag abroad, and felt that I belonged to it. I don't know whether we can ever have the same Union. Man and wife sometimes quarrel, and though cool at first, generally make it up. Now, my friends, take things as they are. You may want a Southern Republic. Can you get it? Will any man say so? If you can't get it, will you gain anything by holding back—your men, your money, your property, your peace and happiness? Will you wait until the land is draped in mourning? *The South has not the power to wage this war.* All the probabilities are against her success. Common sense, then, says stop it. When on my dying bed, my last counsel would be: "Stop this conflict!" Don't let false pride or sectional prejudice keep you from your duty. Tennessee has a noble capacity for greatness. She has soil, climate and valuable productions. She can be one of the greatest States of this Union, and I hope yet to see her escape from the tempest, and glide like a gallant ship, proudly over the waves of time. My counsel is honest and unprejudiced. I have done with public life forever. I have exhausted my stock of politics, and shall not take any more. I have spoken from the dictates of duty, and have plead as well as I could the cause of Tennessee and her people.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order—TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.

The best goods, at lowest prices.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 165 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Cammeyer—Collins.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Isaac Westcott, Mr. Augustus F. Cammeyer to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Jeremiah Collins.

Downing—Cobb.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Oliver E. Cobb, Dr. John C. Clark Downing, U. S. Army, to Sophie Ebertson, daughter of Sanford Cobb, Jr.

Renwick—Brevoort.—On Wednesday, June 4, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Parker, of Lenox, Mass., Edward S. Renwick, of New-York, to Miss Alice Brevoort, of Lenox, Mass.

Strong—Marshall.—On Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. H. Mattison, Elbert Strong, of Babylon, L. I., to M. Louise Marshall, of this City.

DIED.

Allen.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 8, J. Robins Allen, son of James M. and Mary D. Allen, aged 25 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 88 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Bulkley.—On Saturday, June 7, Julia Frances, wife of Lewis D. Bulkley, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., and the funeral services will take place at the residence of her father, Jesse B. Wakeman, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 9th inst. Friends of the family can leave in the New-Haven cars at 12:15 P. M., and return to the City the same evening.

Frasse.—On Sunday, June 8, Peter A., youngest son of Peter A. and Rosetta M. Frasse, aged 2 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Bethune-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Hallock.—In Newark, on Friday, June 6, of consumption, Louise, daughter of Anna and the late Benjamin H. Hallock.

The remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., by the morning train on Tuesday.

Kelsey.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 8, Laura J., second daughter of Charles and Helen E. Kelsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 19 Strong-place, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mapes.—At his residence, at Centreport, L. I., on Friday, June 6, James Mapes, aged 74 years, 2 months and 9 days.

Moore.—In Newtown, L. I., on Sunday, June 8, Mrs. Hannah Moore, widow of Capt. Daniel Sackett Moore, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, and at 4 o'clock from St. James' Church, Newtown. Carriages will be in waiting at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

Rockwell.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, June 7, Maggie E., wife of John J. Rockwell, and daughter of the late David H. Robertson, of New-York City, aged 35 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., corner of 4th-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Stone.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 6, John Cameron Stone, aged 36 years.

His friends, and the friends of the families of the late Asaph Stone, the late Lewis H. Bridge, and of his father-in-law, J. F. D. Lanier, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 West 17th-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Sewell.—In Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, Esther Jane, wife of Alfred L. Sewell, and daughter of the late Jonathan Taft, of this City.

Warner.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of his father, Woodbridge, N. J., Allen C. Warner, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

Willsea.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday evening, June 7, Warner Willsea, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in Dobb's Ferry, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 9th inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 269.—June 7, 1862.
31, 74, 53, 62, 58, 16, 76, 57, 43, 60, 6, 67, 69.

Kentucky, Class 270.—June 7, 1862.
55, 56, 32, 1, 13, 35, 41, 23, 42, 9, 37, 40.

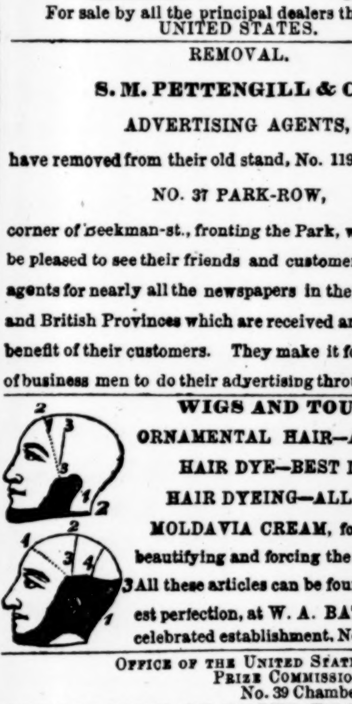
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 217.—June 7, 1862.
16, 68, 35, 11, 38, 28, 57, 9, 61, 60, 19, 49, 34.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 246.—June 7, 1862.
71, 52, 72, 21, 58, 38, 18, 6, 57, 47, 69, 37.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.

Send for a
Circular.

BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

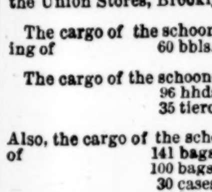
REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

Office of the United States Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-street.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn:

The cargo of the schooner *Sarah and Caroline*, consisting of 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine;

The cargo of the schooner *Hallie Jackson*, consisting of
96 hhds. Molasses.
35 tierces Molasses.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Joanna Ward*, consisting of
141 bags Coffee,
100 bags Salt,
30 cases Oil of Almonds,
20 boxes Soap,
25 boxes Sugar,
7 cases Segars.

and a variety of small articles, consisting of Raisins, Guava Jelly, Pilot Bread, small kegs of Jamaica Rum &c., &c., &c.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Com'rs.

THE SECOND LECTURE
OF THE COURSE, BEFORE
THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE,
Will be delivered by
HON. OWEN LOVEJOY,
OF ILLINOIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 12,
At 8 o'clock, at
COOPER INSTITUTE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE

For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by
ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
No. 156 William-st.

TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, ETC.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 268 4th-av.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st., is now selling Tea at 50 cents, worth 75 cents; Coffee at 20 cents, worth 25 cents; choice Dairy Butter at 16 cents, worth 20 cents; Hams at 7 cents, worth 10 cents. No profit charged to the dependents of those who go forth to sustain the Government and uphold the honor and dignity of the Stars and Stripes. Cut this out and bring it along.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING IN BEHALF of the Indians will be held in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, June 9, at 2½ o'clock. Admission free. In the EVENING, a concert in the same place will be given by Lavooqua, the beautiful Indian songstress. Admission 25 cents, to aid the cause.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEgantly illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

GOLDEN SHOWER. SECOND VOLUME TO GOLDEN CHAIN. Mr. BRADBURY'S New Collection of
SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC AND HYMNS,
Is now ready.
"THE GOLDEN SHOWER."
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.
Send 15 cents for specimen copy to No. 421 Broome-st.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW, for June, contains ten articles, including those on the Chinese Language and Literature, the Comedies of Molière, Sir Thomas More and his Times, Yellow Fever, the National Academy of Design and its Great Men, besides a large variety of notices and criticisms. General Agents, Ross & Tousey. E. I. SEARS, editor and proprietor, Bible House, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented, for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

for the use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, causing neither IRRITATION OR PAIN. Never gets out of order. Can be

CARRIED IN THE POCKET,

charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travelers. It PREVENTS ALL WASTE OF OINTMENT. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been SUBMITTED.

In addition to he

PILES PIPE

May be had

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of

THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been for thirty years the standard remedy.

RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant powder.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

A CARD.

S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City. Together with new and elegant styles of Dress Hats (white and black,) for gentlemen.

LIPPMANN & BACHMAN'S
MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS.
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES
for the destruction of
ROACHES, CROTON-BUGS, BED-BUGS,
ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, RATS AND MICE
Dépôt No. 544 Broadway.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Tonawanda, Penn., Aug. 6, 1859.

Dr. S. I. Tobias, New-York—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal.
WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Association will be held at headquarters, Metropolitan Hall, No. 178 Prince-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Every member is requested to be present.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
William Patterson, } Secretaries.
Charles N. Yeomans, }

MERCHANTS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—BATHING arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the Battery and Hoboken Baths, whereby the members of the Association may be admitted upon the usual favorable terms. Tickets may be procured at the Library, Clinton Hall, and at the down-town office, Cedar-st.
THEODORE J. HUSTED,
Chairman Class Committee.

MERCHANTS IN THIS COUNTRY AND foreign ports desirous of procuring the services of a competent person to do their buying in this City of all kinds of merchandise, coal, lumber and other building materials, can hear of one having twenty years' experience, with the best of references, by addressing "MERCHANT," No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.—THE OFficers of this Corps are requested meet at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on MONDAY MORNING, 9th inst., at 9 o'clock.
By order of Col. LINUS W. STEVENS.
Jas. B. Wilson, Adjt.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other anoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
June 9, at retail, several large invoices of new and
FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets,
Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 per ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER MANTILLAS!
Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS
AND MANTILLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANT'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE,
CLEARING SALE
OF SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
8,000 STRAW BONNETS.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 12c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 37c., 50c., 63c.
Closing out Rough and Readys, 31c. to 63c.
Closing out Neapolitan Bonnets, 50c.
Closing out Tuscan Bonnets, 75c.
Closing out Dunstable Bonnets, 50c.
Closing out Split Straw Bonnets, 12., 25c.
Closing out Split Straw Bonnets, 37c., 50c.
Closing out Split Straw Bonnets, 75c., $1.

Closing out Leghorn Bloomers, 31c., 38c.
Closing out Neapolitan Bloomers, 50c.
Closing out Dunstable Bloomers, 50c.
Closing out Straw Bloomers, 12c., 25c.
Closing out Pretty Bloomers, 37c., 44c.
Closing out Boys' Leghorn Hats, 25c.

CLOSING OUT DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Closing out Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
Closing out Dress Trimmings, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Best Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
BONNET RIBBONS.
Closing out Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Closing out Bonnet Ribbons, 20c., 25c., 31c.
Closing out Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c.
CLOSING OUT FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
BONNET CRAPES AND SILKS.
Closing out lot of Collars, 6c. to $1 50.
Closing out lot of Bands, 6c. to $1 50.
Closing out Breakfast Caps, 6c.
Closing out Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 25c.
Closing out Gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c. to 25c.
Closing out Linen Bosoms, 8c. to 25c.
Closing out Lace Veils, 12c. to $1.
CLOSING OUT AUCTION GOODS.
Closing out fine Lisle Gloves, 6c. to 8c.
Closing out fine Lisle Gloves, 10c. to 12c.
Closing out fine silk Gloves, 18c. to 38c.
Closing out best silk Mitts, 25c., 31c., 37c.
Closing out best silk Mitts, 50c., 63c., 75c.
Closing out lot Misses' Mitts, 3c. to 6c.
Closing out Ladies' Hosiery, 6c. to 25c.
Closing out Misses' Hosiery, 6c. to 18c.
Closing out Gents' Half-hose, 6c. to 25c.
CLOSING OUT LARGE LOTS OF
GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Closing out Ladies' Leather Bags, 6c. to $1.
Closing out lot Portmonies, 6c. to 25c.
Closing out Spool Cotton, 6c. a dozen.
Closing out best Pins and Needles, 3c.
CLOSING OUT AUCTION LOTS CHEAP.
CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
CLOSING OUT MILLINERY GOODS.
BARGAINS ON MONDAY,
AT THE CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
WM. KINZEY'S,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
FOR THE MILLION,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
400 Black Lace Mantillas, $4 50; regular prices, $9.
350 Black Lace Mantillas, $5; regular prices, $10.
450 Black Lace Mantillas, $6; regular prices, $12.
250 Black Lace Mantillas, $8; regular prices, $17.
Lace Centres, Points and Crapes, at half prices.
Black Lace Flouncings, at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED:
Black Thread Veils, from $2 25 and upward.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Edgings and Laces.
Figured Black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barbes.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard, and upward.
Together with a select assortment of
RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK and MANTILLA HOUSE."

Ladies' Light Zephyr-cloth Sacques, at	$2 00 and up.
Ladies' Melton, Cloth Sacques, at	3 00 and up.
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at	4 50 and up.
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at	6 00 and up.
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at	6 50 and up.
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at	8 00 and up.
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at	8 50 and up.
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at	9 00 and up.

Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advanced prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED and TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK and MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE!
OUR PRICES
FULL 20 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER
HOUSE IN NEW-YORK,
ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE
GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
OIL BOILED GROS DE RHINES, at 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s. per yard.
OIL BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS,
FOR MANTILLAS, at 7s., 8s. and 9s. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK,
DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF MY STOCK OF SPRING
PATTERN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, AND SCARFS,
IN
SILK, CLOTH, GRENADINE AND BAREGE,
Before leaving for France, until June 20,
I will sell the above beautiful goods very reasonable.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,342 BROADWAY, first door above 26th-st.

BARGAINS IN
PLAIN, PLAID AND BROCHE MOZAMBIQUE,
POPLIN AND BAREGE CLOAKS,
At $5 each—value $8 to $10.
Elegantly Trimmed CLOTH SACQUES.
For City and country use, only $6—really cheap.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FRENCH CLOTHS, COATINGS,
CASSIMERES, LINEN DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At Retail,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
All imported this season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, the 9th inst.,
Embroidered Cambric Sets, at an immense reduction.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $1 50, for 80c.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $2, for $1 25.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
Also, a great variety of other goods equally cheap.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamp ing for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruthings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 883 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.
Zephyr Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Bathing Caps, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
SCARF MANTILLAS, WITH FRILLS,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS.
BAREGE AND FANCY STYLES,
AT NO. 381 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S, ON MONDAY,
BIARRITZ FASHION THIS YEAR.
DIMITE DE BIARRITZ,
GREAT NOVELTY for Ladies' sea shore, house and garden dresses; very beautiful for Children's wear.
Colors warranted perfectly fast.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

A SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL THIS week, commencing on MONDAY, June 9, will be made of new Summer Dress Goods, bought at the late cash auction sales and marked far below the cost of importation, with the determination of clearing out the whole so as to divide the benefit with our customers. The whole stock is choice and of the most desirable styles.
At No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—HOUSEKEEPERS are invited to buy their Canton Matting at No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK, having purchased a very large lot at auction, is now offering all the varieties at less than the wholesale prices.
Remember the number, 108 6th-av.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
Including BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
opposite the Worth Monument.

R. H. MACY.
OPENING THIS WEEK,
BLACK PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION, $3.
COST TO IMPORT, $10.
LACE MANTILLAS, &c., VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
OPENING THIS WEEK,
INVOICES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' COTTON AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLEARING OUT SALE
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN LACES,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN,
EVERY VARIETY OF WHITE GOODS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
BALANCE OF PARASOLS,
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLEARING SALE
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL QUALITIES AND WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
INVOICE BEST FRENCH CORSETS,
NOW OPENING.
UNDER-LINEN MADE TO ORDER IN BEST MANNER.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
OPENING THIS WEEK,
SPLENDID LINE FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE GOODS, REAL AND IMITATION, EVERY VARIETY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
ALWAYS FULL ASSORTMENT SIZES AND COLORS OUR LADIES' CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Wishing to clear out all their Summer stock previous to removing to their new store, have made
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
In the prices of Silks, Lawns, Bareges, Barege Robes, Mozambiques, Shawls, &c.
This opportunity is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods.
No. 417 BROADWAY, near Grand-st.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
We will offer
ON MONDAY, JUNE 9,
Three large invoices of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Furnished at great sacrifice
FOR CASH.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

MADAME A. NOURRIT,
NO. 58 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
Informs the Ladies of New-York that she has lately received an elegant assortment of
VALENCIENNES, GARIBALDI,
ZOUAVE, CHEMISSETTE AND
STRAW BONNETS,
which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, 9th inst., a large stock of Figured, Plaid, Striped and Plain French Muslins, suitable for dresses and mantillas.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

YARD WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
NEW SPRING STYLES, warranted fast colors,
At 20 cents per yard—value 30 cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE EMPIRE STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURERS have opened their retail Branch at No. 110 Sixth-av., first floor, up stairs, where ladies are invited to call and examine their very choice stock of Bonnets and Hats. They are retailed at the wholesale trade prices.
NO. 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work. Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, June 9,
SEVERAL NEW CASES OF
SILKS.
Received by late steamers,
CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS,
JASPA GROUND, WITH PLAID CANNELLA,
ALSO,
SOLID GROUND, WITH BROCHE PLAID,
IN ALL COLORS, VERY RICH.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, June 9,
A NEW LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE WORSTED GRENADINES.
Also,
THE NEW SHADES IN PLAIDS,
WITH WHITE AND COLORED GROUNDS. Also,
150 NEW STYLE DRAB WORSTED GRENADINE
ROBES, WITH MANTILLAS TO MATCH.
A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received
FROM AUCTION,
And will offer on MONDAY, June 9,
1,000 JACONET AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
NEW STYLES, FAST COLORS,
AT $1,50, WORTH $4.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER-HANGERS.
SOLOMON & HART,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of the stock of
LACE CURTAINS AT COST.
3,000 pairs Lace Curtains, at $5, $7, $10 and $12.
Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of their stock of
FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT COST.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION
AND ITS RESULTS.
RUIN AT HOME AND ABROAD.
The general prostration of business in consequence of the
PRESENT UNHOLY WAR,
By which thousands of merchants, manufacturers and business men who were thriving and prosperous one year ago, are this day bankrupt, ruined and penniless, caused by the depreciation in value of labor, stocks, merchandise, but especially the latter. As an evidence of the depreciation of
RICH DRY GOODS
From their original cost,
EXAMINE THE PRICES
AT THE
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE STOCK
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
FOR TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
8,000 yards choice Himalays, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,500 yards Barege Anglice, at 6¼ cents per yard,
All of which cost from 10 to 15 cents to manufacture.
As a further evidence.
Rich Barege Robes at $2.
BUT THE GREATEST SACRIFICES
will be found in the prices of
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Comprising:
Paris Printed Bareges
Paris Crape Marets.
Paris Tamastines.
Mozambiques, &c., &c., &c.
Rich Black Gros de Rhine Silks, all widths.
Rich Taffeta Silks.
Rich Black Corded Silks.
Rich Foulards.
Rich Fancy Dress Silks, &c., &c.
Far below the cost of importation previous to the recent tariff.
The Startling Sacrifice in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
notwithstanding the high price of cotton, is without a parallel.
BROWN AND BLEACH SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Linen Table Cloths,
Fine Table Damasks,
Napkins and Towelings,
Counterpanes and Quilts,
is creating the greatest excitement among housekeepers generally.
150 dozen LINEN HDKFS., at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen very fine, at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
80 dozen fine Hemstitched do., at 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
(Warranted all linen.)
ALSO,
An unequaled stock of MANTILLAS and SAQUES, in silk and cloth, to which particular attention is directed, not only on account of the extremely low prices, but to the
SUPERIOR STYLE
AND
RICHNESS OF EACH GARMENT.
All of which are now closing out without regard to cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

POPULAR STOCKS OF
PRINTS, BRILLIANTS,
GINGHAMS, CHALLIES,
VALENCIAS, &c., &c.,
Will be largely replenished,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

I DO HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting any one on my account, and I do notify all persons that I will not be responsible for debts contracted in my name, by any other person.—Dated New-York City, June 7, 1862. JOHN K. MAGUIRE, No. 497 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman desires a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; is a good plain sewer; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has four years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., OR NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted by a very competent and reliable girl to do any kind of up-stair work; is of very obliging disposition, and does not stand out for high wages; will go in the country. Refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as above; is an excellent laundress and chambermaid, or a good plain cook and baker, &c.; willing to go to the country; has good reference. Apply to ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; is a good seamstress; cuts, fits and finishes children's dresses; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with undoubted references, as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; understands her duties thoroughly; will assist in washing, and be in general useful. Inquire for ELLEN, No. 3?8 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as a most excellent cook and baker; understands it thoroughly; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; country preferred; five years' reference can be given. Call at No. 270 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, either in a private family or in a first-class boarding-house, or in a hotel, in City or country; she understands game, soups and jellies, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to the country; good City reference; lived four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, first floor, near Amity-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook in a private family; can give reference to certify. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the boot-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class cook, by a Protestant Welch woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objections to the country; will do no washing. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of poultry, game, pastry, &c.; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 217 7th-av., two pair of stairs, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable Protestant woman, with the very best of City reference; has lived nearly two years in her last place; is a good, thorough cook, and washes and irons excellently, and makes first-rate bread, pies, &c.; is not fond of going out much, or changing about. Can be seen by applying at HENDERSON'S office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant American woman, who is a first-rate cook and laundress; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A GERMAN COOK, WHO IS willing to assist in the washing, desires a situation in a private family; she has the best of references, and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; has no objection to City or country; is well recommended. Call at No. 321 Bowery, near 2d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, dinners to dress by the day for parties. Preserving done on reasonable terms. Also, dressmaking by the day for her daughter. Call for Mrs. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; also, her fellow-servant, as lady's maid and chambermaid, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; they will go in the country or City. Wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough good servant, with excellent City reference, either as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as general houseworker in a private family, in the City or country; will be found to be neat, and a person of good appearance. Can be seen by applying to J. C. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a capable woman, who thoroughly understands cooking, in a gentleman's family; is an excellent laundress, neat and quick about her work, and highly recommended by first-class families in Brooklyn; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn; would go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance to the country; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands making butter; wishes to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear building, first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to take the charge of a furnished house during the absence of the family for the Summer. The best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. E. B., Station D, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT young woman a situation to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is both neat and obliging in her ways; can produce good reference; will work in either City or country. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a smart, trustworthy, capable girl, either in City or country; thoroughly understands all kinds of general housework, and a first-rate washer and ironer; will take moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family in New-York, to do general housework; best of references from last place. Call at No. 176 Duane-st., rear of Methodist Church, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, a place as first-class laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, and laces; no objection to the country; has excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman with the best of references as laundress; can do up clothes in the very best style, and can flute; would go as chambermaid and washer and ironer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine fluting; no objection to do the chamberwork; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., entrance in 25th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 254 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse, who is a steady, respectable person, and who has had much experience in the care of children; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up by hand. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last twelve years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, with whom she has lived more than two years, No. 50 East 31st-st., second door west of 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by Protestant woman as infant's nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 61 East Houston-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable married woman, as wet nurse; she has lost her own baby. Apply at No. 14 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS a few gentlemen's washing. Inquire at No. 113 West 24th-st., second story, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in a private family, by the day, week, or month; permanently preferred; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call, or send to No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress or ladies' maid; understands cutting and fitting; has no objection to travel, or the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 370 2d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant Welsh girl, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AN ENGLISH GIRL, DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home and reasonable remuneration for her services in a family where there are children, may address L. & CO., No. 2 Franklin-square, Pearl-st, New-York, stating qualifications and wages required.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1812, where efficient domestics in every department can be had, the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.—WE would call your attention to the fact that our New Institute is one of the most respectable and reliable institutes in this City, furnished in a manner suited for the comfort of servants and accommodation of employers. Servants in abundance, both for City and country.
H. & A. QUENFALL, No. 592 6th-av.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters, and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish, and English—may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, (formerly at the Bible House,) on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE PROTESTANT Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and girls for housework, for City and country; none but Protestants need apply; no charge until engaged. Wanted, a boy about sixteen years old to assist the waiterman.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, ready, civil, neat, well-recommended, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. By Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any good mercantile business by an active young man, who can give the best of reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses. Would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and careful driver; can give one year's excellent reference. Address B. B., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 203 Times Office. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; he can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place in this City, where he has lived for a number of years. Apply to or address Mr. Lowry, saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable, middle-aged man as coachman or groom in a private gentleman's family; has no objections to the country; has the knowledge of New-York and vicinity for the last 20 years; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Call at last employer's, No. 6 East 32d-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with excellent testimonials desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class hand over horses; a good, steady driver; will assist in the garden, and be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs, or address WILLIAM.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Situation wanted by a young who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; will assist in gardening, &c.; can milk, and will make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call or address M., No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A practical American farmer, single, to take charge of some good place near the City; or a situation in the City at some light business; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Reference as regards honesty and capability given. Address J. M. G., Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as gardener; he thoroughly understands the business, and knows how to improve a place; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business in both and in laying out new places; has had 14 years' experience in this country; has the best references from his employer; will make himself generally useful to anyone who will employ him. Can be seen by a note to M. H., Box No. 265 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young man to take charge of a small place and to take care of a horse and cow, and also understands plain gardening; has the best of reference if required. Call or address to R. C., Wyckoff-st., four doors from Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man; is perfectly capable of taking care of horses and driving; would attend about the house and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; the best of City references. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 241 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man, who is capable of taking charge of a farm, and also the care and management of horses, and is not afraid of work; also, a Protestant girl, to do general housework. Call or address R. K., No. 147 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY couple desire situations in the country; the man is a good farmer; the woman an excellent down-stairs domestic; wages, from $15 to $16 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address RICHARD.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give City reference from his present employer; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Walt's market and grocery-store, corner of Houston and Greene sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail grocery store by an experienced young man, or as general clerk in any mercantile business; can give the best of reference. Address RELIANCE, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

NAVY.—SITUATION WANTED BY A LAD 16 years of age as clerk for some navy officer. Address J. S., Madison-square Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER AND confectioner can get employment at No. 551 6th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, from 27 to 35 or 40 years of age, competent to take proper care of horses, carriages and harness, to go about fourteen miles into the country, and to remain permanently, Winter and Summer, if desired. He must be a good, careful driver, and perfectly willing to make himself useful and employ himself in any way his employer may wish, when not otherwise engaged. He must bring satisfactory recommendations of his competency, sobriety, honesty and good character generally. Such a man can address C. S., Box No. 143 Post-office, with name and references, stating where he can be seen or heard of. None others need apply.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DENTIST. NONE but a good one need apply. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, the wages wanted, &c. E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

BOYS WANTED.—TWO GOOD-SIZED BOYS TO work at a light business—in leather and paper; 12s. per week at first, will be increased according to progress. Apply at No. 9 Cedar-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE qui sache couche et qui ait un bon accent, pour prendre soin de trois petites filles. Il faut qu'elle ait de bonnes recommandations. Se presenter entre 9 heures et Midi, au No. 16 Ouest 36th-rue, près de la 5me-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANCAIS QUI sache très bien coudre et faire les robes. Se presenter entre 9 heures et midi No. 16 36me rue (ouest) près de la 5ieme avenue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO having been this day admitted a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DATER, CLARKE & CO.
PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK AND BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—D. THORNTON BIRDSALL IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
JUNE 2, 1862. BIRDSALL BROTHERS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB J. VAN PELT and SARAH B. VAN PELT, his wife, Charles H. Corsen and Jonathan Beers, Assignees of Jacob J. Van Pelt, Joseph Grice, Jonathan Beers, John F. Wheaton, William H. Thompson and Harvey B. Lane, defendants.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the ninth day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, May 16, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my19-1aw6wM No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, }
WILLIAM L. COLE, } Commissioners.
GILBERT PALMER, }
New-York, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA.—JONATHAN H. SEYMOUR against HENRY C. DUVALL.—Summons for money.—To Henry C. Duvall, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jonathan H. Seymour, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's Office of Cayuga County, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 17th day of March, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 11th day of February, 1861, besides costs.—Dated March 17, 1862. C. R. BERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Port Byron, N. Y.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 170 BROADWAY.

June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

Jacob Brouwer,
Russel Stebbins,
M. L. Marsh,
F. L. Foulke,
G. C. Satterlee,
Joseph Jamison,
William Whitewright,
John D. Ward,
James Thompson,
Charles H. Clayton,
Francis A. Thompson,
Theophilus Anthony,
G. B. Satterlee,
Thos. C. Chardavoyne,
Nehemiah Knight,
Neilson Runyon,
Daniel Butterfield,
John H. Talman,
Edward Oothout,
John J. McLaren,
Robert H. Bradell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
SECRETARY.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

B'klyn & Con. Is. R.	$100	24 Grocers' Ins. Co.	$50
Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50	50 Citizen's Bank	25
Mercantile Fire Ins.	50	20 Park Bank	100
Northwestern Ins. Co.	50	10 Wash. Marine Ins.	100
Goodhue Ins. Co.	100	20 Hope Ins. Co.	50
Great West'n R. Co.	100	W'mb'gh City Ins. Co.	50
Rutgers Ins. Co.	100		

$5,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ℘ cent Bonds.
1,000 Portsmouth City (Ohio) 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.
1,000 Sacramento City and County 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage.

Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, June 12, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)

WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWARD HAIGHT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
WM. M. GAWTRY,
BENJ. J. HOWLAND,
FRANCIS LELAND,
JAMES B. WILSON,
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
G. HENRY KOOP,
GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
GEORGE ELLIS,
AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, Secretary's Office, Cleveland, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office No. 227 South 4th-st. Philadelphia, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 3,000 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CHICAGO SEWERAGE COUPONS.—THE coupons of the bonds of the City of Chicago, issued for sewerage purposes, and payable the 1st of July next, will be paid at the present time, on presentation to the American Exchange Bank.

S. S. HAYES.
JUNE 9, 1862. City Comptroller.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR, Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER, Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH, Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, Treasurer's Office, Watertown, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Merchants' Bank, New-York, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MR. J. J. HARLEY, PRACTICAL GARDENER, is prepared to receive all orders from his friends and customers in the country; gardens laid out in the best manner in the City or country. Now is your time to have me attend to the work. Orders left at No. 356 East 10th-st., will be attended to.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chie Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class..........$160
Third-class..........66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA..........SATURDAY, June 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro..........$150
Cabin passage to Lota..........$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco..........$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY.

THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW FOR ALBANY And Intermediate Landings, Touching at 30th-st., New-York. Leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
Lessee and Proprietor..........JAMES M. NIXON,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THOSE THREE HUNDRED MECHANICS
have completed their labor, and the Proprietor has the pleasure of announcing to the public that
THE SPLENDID
PALACE OF MUSIC
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.
And further, that there will be
BUT ONE PRICE FOR ADMISSION
to the Palace of Music, to the Cremorne Gardens, to the Equestrian School, and to the Hall of Flora.
THE BEAUTIFUL PALACE,
with new and handsome Stage, Scenery, Decorations and Furniture throughout, commodious, cool, and genteel, will be
OPEN FOR THE SEASON
at the time above specified.

It is constructed with especial reference to the perfect accommodation of every visitor, and more particularly for ladies, for whom

AN ELEGANT BOUDOIR,

for their exclusive occupation, has been provided, embracing every convenience and luxury that can be desired.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
of this delightful Palace will be under the direction of
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
whose popularity in New-York and whose admirable talents are too well known to require eulogy.
THE STAGE ENTERTAINMENTS
will consist of
OPERA,
BALLET and
PANTOMIME,
for which
THE BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY
have been engaged, and will hereafter be secured at any expense.
The Opera will be led by
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.
The Ballet will be led by
SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS.
In the Operatic Department are already engaged
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Signor SBRIGLIA,
Signora ARDIVANNI,
and many others, under the direction of
Signor DUBREUIL.
Musical Conductor..........Mr. THOMAS BAKER
For the Ballet, there will be at present
Señorita CUBAS,
CAROLINA THELEUR,
Mlle. HELENE,
Signor XIMINIES,
Mons. WEITHOFF,
AND A FULL CORPS.

The PALACE OF MUSIC will be opened for performances at 7 P. M., Mr. BAKER leading a

PROMENADE CONCERT.

The OPERA and BALLET will be given at 8 o'clock.

After which the Concerts in the Cremorne Gardens, and Equestrian performances in the Turkish Pavilion, for which see other advertisements.

ADMISSION

to Palace of Music, Cremorne Gardens, and
Equestrian School..........25 cents only
Reserved arm-chairs in Palace of Music..........25 cents extra
Orchestra arm-chairs..........25 cents extra
Reserved seats in Equestrian School..........15 cents extra

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Inauguration of the Summer season, under the management of
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

On Monday will positively be produced the new, extraordinary, fantastic, gorgeous, superb, and thoroughly unprecedented grand Spectacular Burlesque, by Charles Gayler, entitled

THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST:
Or, The King of the Magical Island.

Being a Heteroclite Drama of the Histrionic and Magical. In the course of which the full glories of the new

FLORAL PSYCHOMANTEUM

will be developed, and the latest mystery of

PSYCHICAL SECOND SIGHT,

illustrated by Miss E. H. ANDERSON. The following entirely new company have been engaged:

Miss EMILY THORNE,
the beautiful and talented burlesque actress, from the Adelphi Theatre, London. Her first appearance in America.
Miss IONE BURKE,
the New-York favorite in burlesque. Little MARY BULLOCK, the admirable young artist. First appearance at this theatre. AUGUSTA and MARIE, the talented twin sisters. Mrs. MARK SMITH,
Mr. JAMES G. BURNETT,
His first appearance at this theatre.
Mr. NICKINSON,
The old Olympic favorite.
Mr. CHARLES HALE.
Mr. S. HEMPLE,
From the Walnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.
Mr. CHAPLIN,
From McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, His first appearance in this City.
Mr. HENRY RUSSELL,
Mr. T. MORRIS,
Mr. C. BARNETT,
Mr. BRADLEY,
Mr. JEFFRIES,
Mr. WALL.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., Assistant Wizard,
Miss LOUISA ANDERSON,
Miss HELEN ANDERSON,
(her first appearance in New-York,)
Miss ELIZA and Miss FLORA ANDERSON.
will also appear each evening.
There will be
A GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
A HOST OF AUXILIARIES,
and in one scene of the Spectacle, nearly
300 PERFORMERS
will be before the audience at one time.
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
surpassing anything yet seen on the New-York stage, by Mr. J. E. Hayes.
THE MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS

by Mr. Mollenhauer, under whose direction the choral arrangements have been perfected. In the grandeur of the scenery, the gorgeous character of the dresses, the superb tableaux, the marvelous transformation scenes, the immense processions, the novel mechanical effects, the magical metamorphoses, and the immensity of labor which has been bestowed upon the whole production, Prof. Anderson confidently assures the New-York public that

"THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST"
HAS HAD NO PARALLEL
and is the inaugural drama of its class.

In the course of the drama the
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
will return to New-York, and the glories of the Psychomanteum, in their new phase, will efface all recollections of recent attempts at magic.

Box-office open every day, from 9 A. M. Seats can be secured three days in advance, and should be secured immediately.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA WILL GIVE A COURSE of four lectures, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., in aid of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector. The first lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, June 10. Subject—*The Pathos of Humor*. Lectures to commence each evening at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of four lectures, $1; single admission, 50 cents. To be obtained at the Church Bookstore, No. 762 Broadway; at Randolph's, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway, and also at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Dépôt No. 37 Maiden Lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS,
Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, on the 15th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General,
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
Albany, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway under the New-York Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUMMER SEASON.
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 11.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
A FULL, GRAND AND COMPLETE OPERA.
TWO NEW PRIME DONNE.
A CONCERT BY THE GREAT PIANIST
GOTTSCHALK.
A PERFORMANCE BY Mr. HERRMANN.
ALL ON EVERY ONE AND THE SAME EVENING.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved seats and private boxes..........$1 00
Amphitheatre..........25 cents.

The sale of seats for the first three nights commences on Tuesday, June 10, at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

It is the intention of Mr. Ullman to conduct the six nights of the Summer season on the same system as that which gave so much satisfaction in former years at Castle Garden, viz.: nightly combine the very highest talent in the country in one Grand Festival Entertainment, and offer it to the public at the above rate of admission,

ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CLASSES.

Mr. Ullman has much satisfaction in announcing that the celebrated prima donna

MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
will make her first appearance in New-York in
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
He likewise has the pleasure to state that
MADAME HERRMANN
will make her first appearance on any stage in
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
All the favorites of last season will appear, including
MISS KELLOGG, MADAME D'ANGRI,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR SUSINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.
On every evening the great Pianist,
Mr. GOTTSCHALK,

will give one of his celebrated Concerts, which will undoubtedly be acknowledged as a most prominent feature of the intended entertainments.

On WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 o'clock precisely,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia..........Mme. Comte BORCHARD.
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Orsini..........Madame D'ANGRI,
Gennaro..........Signor BRIGNOLI.
The Duke..........Signor SUSINI.
Conductor and Musical Director..........Signor ABELLA,

In the course of the evening
GRAND CONCERT by
Mr. GOTTSCHALK,

who will play some of his most favorite morceaux, which will be duly announced on his arrival from his Eastern tour.

After the opera
Grand performance by
Mr. HERRMANN,

who will produce several of the most wonderful pieces of his different programmes.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 12.
Second night of the opera—Miss KELLOGG.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ACTRESS,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TUESDAY, June 10,
When she will appear as
JULIA, IN THE HUNCHBACK.
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Madeline Henriques, and a full company.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,

CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Lessee and Proprietor..........JAMES M. NIXON
THE THREE HUNDRED MECHANICS
have done their work, and these
MAGNIFICENT GARDENS
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1862.

These Gardens, and the entire series of establishments, will be

CLOSED ON SUNDAY,
day and evening.
NO VINOUS, MALT OR SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,
WILL BE FURNISHED OR TOLERATED.
Let it also be remembered that
ONLY ONE PRICE FOR ADMISSION

is charged to the Gardens, the Palace, the Equestrian School, and everything.

These beautiful gardens are adorned with evergreen trees, (free from insect annoyances,) cool arbors, seats, fountains, statues, flowers, and all the refined elegancies that good taste can desire.

A BEAUTIFUL CHINESE PAGODA

adorns the centre, and the rear of the spacious area is ornamented with a magnificent Japanese Tower scene.

A FLOOD OF VARIEGATED LIGHT

illumes the fairy bowers and cool walks, and harmonize all into a dreamy beauty of the most enchanting description.

THE SPLENDID PALACE OF MUSIC
on the west side (for information see other advertisements,) and
THE HALL OF FLORA

on the east, where the rarest flowers and plants may be seen, fitly complete the boundaries of the great Garden. But beyond these is the

SPLENDID TURKISH PAVILION,

or EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL, by far the most elegant and costly structure of the kind in the world, in which performances will be given as noticed below.

While the Gardens are open
PROMENADE MUSIC
will be given by a first-class band in the Pagoda, led by Herr Kopp.
REFRESHMENTS OF ALL KINDS,

such as Ices, Creams, Jellies, Confectionery, Cakes and Fruit—but no Liquors—can be obtained at any time from attentive and respectful waiters.

COM. FOOTE AND COL. SMALL

will hold levees in the Garden, appearing in their beautiful chariot, drawn by the Lilliputian Ponies, the smallest steeds ever seen.

After the Operatic and Ballet performances in
THE PALACE OF MUSIC,
there will be a superb
EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT
in the Turkish Pavilion, in which
MADAME TOURNAIRE,
SIGNOR BLISS,
JULIAN KENT,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
and a galaxy of Stars, will appear.
The Gardens will be open for Evenings only on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS.
FIRST AFTERNOON OPENING
on WEDNESDAY NEXT, and then
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
except Sunday, during the season.
The hour of closing is 11½ P. M.

Admission to Cremorne Gardens, Palace of Music:
Hall of Flora and Equestrian School..........25 cents only
Reserved Seats in Palace of Music..........25 cents extra
Orchestra Arm Chairs in Palace of Music..........50 cents extra
Reserved Seats in Equestrian School..........15 cents extra

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, June 9,
Benefit
of
Mr. MOSS,
On which occasion
Mr. WALLACK
will have the honor of addressing the audience between the TWO PIECES, NEVER ACTED HERE, the
LITTLE TREASURE,
And
RURAL FELICITY,
On which occasion the following array of talent will appear, being the
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

Mr. BLAKE,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. C. FISHER,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. MARK SMITH,	Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. NORTON,	Miss HENRIQUES,
Mr. YOUNG,	Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. G. HOLLAND,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss CROCKER,
Mr. FLOYD,	Mrs. REEVES,
Mr. MOORE,	Miss MILLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss CARMAN,
Mr. PARSLOE,	Miss GREEN,
Mr. PARKES.	Miss LA FOREST.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Governmental and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to coöperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and reference, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various Hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and dessicated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 686 cases have been received at the Washington dépôt since April 23, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special regard to the *specified list* in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
THOS. H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, June 9, 1862.
By the urgent solicitation of numerous patrons, the manager has determined to
CONTINUE THE BABY SHOW
CONTINUE THE BABY SHOW
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
The very finest babies of the exhibition will remain, including

THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD,
THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD,
THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD,
FIVE $50 PREMIUM CHILDREN,
FIVE $50 PREMIUM CHILDREN,
EIGHTEEN PAIRS PREMIUM TWINS,
THREE SETS PREMIUM TRIPLETS,
THREE BEAUTIFUL FAT BABIES,
50 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
Beside the Wonder of Wonders, the
CHILD EIGHT MONTHS OLD,
WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES,
together constituting the greatest
GALAXY OF HUMAN BEAUTY
ever beheld—a perfect cluster of
HUMAN ROSE-BUDS.
HUMAN ROSE-BUDS.
HUMAN ROSE-BUDS.

The exceeding diminutiveness of the 1 ℔. 7 oz. child surpasses all comprehension. An ordinary finger ring passes easily over its hand and arm to the elbow.

They will all be on exhibition every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and those over 4 years old from 7 to 8 P. M.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
the smallest man of his age in the world,
18 YEARS OLD, ONLY 29 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING BUT 24½ POUNDS,

will be on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening, and at intervals give a variety of interesting performances.

Also to be seen, at all hours, THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EVERY EVENING AT ¾ TO 8,
Will be produced in the Lecture Room,
The Elegant Comedietta,
THE MARRIED RAKE,
And the excellent farce,
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER!

Entertainments which have never failed to meet with bursts of applause.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
James Pilgrim..........Acting Manager
C. T. Parsloe..........Business Agent
A. H. Davenport..........Stage Manager
Stage Director..........Mr. B. A. Baker

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock.

First appearance of the charming and accomplished Comedienne,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear in her celebrated and original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,

performed by her with immense success in all the principal cities of the Union.

This excellent Drama will be placed upon the stage with every possible attention paid to new and

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY! THRILLING TABLEAUX!
STARTLING SITUATIONS!
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS!
CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES!
AND MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS!

New Overture, dedicated to Miss Maggie Mitchell, composed by Joseph Noll, Conductor of Orchestra.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1862,
and every night during the week,

will be presented, the thrilling Drama, (translated from the German, by A. Waldeuar, Esq., and copyright entered by him, according to Act of Congress, for Miss Maggie Mitchell,) entitled

FANCHON,
OR,
THE CRICKET.

FANCHON, her original character		Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Father Barbeaud, a rich farmer		Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Laundry	Twin	Mr. J. W. Collier
Diddier	Brothers	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Etenne		Mr. G. Ramond
Pierre		Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.
Collin		Mr. Bilby Hall
Father Caliard		Mr. T. J. Hind
Mathieu		Mr. France
Martineau		Mr. Wilkinson
Old Fadet		Mrs. A. Hind
Mother Barbeaud		Mrs. H. P. Grattan
Madelon		Mrs. J. H. Stoddart
Marlette		Miss Adele Plunket Grattan
Susette		Miss Emma
Manon		Mrs. Monell
Annette		Miss Blanchard

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:

ACT FIRST.

Scene First.—The farm-house of Father Barbeaud—A mother's anxiety for her son—"Where can he be?"—Appearance of the Cricket—"Where is Diddier?"—"Find him as I did my chicken."

Scene Second.—Old Fadet and Martineau—Superstition of the German peasantry.

Scene Third.—Diddier attempts self-destruction—Cricket gives him wholesome advice—Landry in search of his brother—Cricket exacts promise from Landry.

THE RISING MOON.

"Merry Cricket ever wicked,
Art so little, black and fine."

THE SHADOW DANCE.

ACT SECOND.

Scene First.—The St. Andoche festival—The arrival of the twin brothers—Cricket appears dressed in her best—Landry keeps his promise—Jealousy of Madelon—Cricket suspected of witchcraft—"Down with her"—Landry manfully interposes—Gratitude of the Cricket.

THRILLING TABLEAU!

ACT THIRD.

Scene First.—Old Fadet's Cottage—Return of the Cricket—Bitter words and bitter thoughts—Landry appears—"Tell me my faults and I'll try and correct them"—Cricket defines her position—"I don't care to please those who don't please me"—Night thickens—You'd be ashamed to-morrow to have kissed the ugly Cricket.

RETURN of the VILLAGERS FROM ST. ANDOCHE.

ACT FOURTH.

Scene First.—An open landscape—Diddier in search of Landry—Landry in love—The Will o' the Wisp—Fanchon and Madelon—Love and jealousy—Landry declares his passion for the despised Cricket.

"Is there any one in the world who loves me?"

The resolute son and the imperative father—"You shall never marry a beggar"—Poverty a crime—The Cricket rejects the Alliance.

Scene Second.—Fadet's house—The proposition—Cricket going to the city—Diddier in love—More mystery—the bride—The proposed meeting—

"ONE YEAR FROM NOW!"

ACT FIFTH.

Scene First.—Father Barbeaud's cottage—The conscript—Diddier's resolution—Cricket arrives from the city—Barbeaud inflexible—"I would not love a man who did not honor his father and mother"—Barbeaud gives his consent—Honesty versus riches.

HAPPY DENOUEMENT!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
The grand operatic romance of
THE SYREN.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
the young and beautiful American prima donna,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,
in the principal characters.
New Scenery, Exquisite Music,
Effective Mechanism, Superb Costumes.

Admission 50 cents; secured stall, 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, a Grand Matinée.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and Thirteenth-st.
SUMMER SEASON!!!
TUESDAY, JUNE 10. TUESDAY, JUNE 10.
The Theatre rendered cool and comfortable by ingenious mechanical appliances.
NEW BURLESQUE! NEW BURLESQUE!
THE LADY OF LYONS.
(Summer edition.)
Claude Melnotte..........Mrs. W. J. Florence
Beausant..........Mr. W. J. Florence
To commence with
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Oonah Rooney..........Mrs. Geo. Skerrett
To conclude with
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Pegg Ann (with characteristic songs)..........Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barney (an Irish lad)..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; begins at EIGHT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
First time in twenty years, with all its original splendor.
THE FELON'S DREAM,
Or, Jack Sheppard in France.
Its immense success demands its repetition.
THE PIRATES OF ALGIERS.
The three pieces will be sustained by the whole Company.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

WILL CLOSE.

The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 13 cents.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

$150,000,000 Additional Demand Notes to be Issued.

Reception of the News from the Mississippi.

Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, June 8.

Secretary Chase will ask Congress to authorize a further issue of $150,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, probably $25,000,000 of them of denominations under five dollars. He will also propose, for prudential and economical reasons, to have all notes engraved, executed and printed in the Treasury building, under the direct auspices of officers of the Department.

THE NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

A quiet Sabbath, though not devoid of important information. The news of the occupation of Memphis, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, has been freely discussed, and excited general good feeling. Now the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi is secured, and the war in the West substantially ended.

NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Dispatches from Gen. McClellan indicate that matters are progressing most favorably, and that no matter what force the enemy may have, the Star-Spangled Banner will soon wave triumphantly over the capital of the now almost defunct rebel Confederacy.

The want of a full and correct list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks is still sorely felt.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Lord Lyons called at the State Department yesterday, on the occasion of the arrival of the British ratification of the new treaty in regard to the African Slave-trade, and by direction of his Government expressed their sense of the service rendered by Mr. Seward to both countries and to the cause of humanity by his agency in that transaction.

LORD LYONS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By the last steamer Lord Lyons received from his Government a leave of absence for two months to visit his home in England. He will sail in the steamer leaving New-York a week from Wednesday next. In his absence, the duties of Embassy will be performed by Hon. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of Legation. Lord Lyons' visit to England at this time, though entirely unofficial, will, it is thought, be productive of benefit to our interests abroad.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

Friendly consultations have taken place between the Secretary of State and the members of the foreign legations here, concerning the difficulties which occurred between Major-Gen. Butler and the foreign Consuls in New-Orleans, on his taking military possession of the city. The fact is ascertained that it has been made the subject of an amicable correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Van Limberg, the Minister from the Netherlands, and that Hon. Reverdy Johnson will proceed to New-Orleans, as a Commissioner of the State Department, for the purpose of taking the necessary proofs for final consideration.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The *National Intelligencer* and the *Evening Star* two journals that circulate among the Southern people, have both taken ground in favor of President Lincoln's policy of "national emancipation with national compensation." The article in the *Star*, in favor of this remedy, was exhaustive and fearless, and that in the *Intelligencer* yesterday shed a flood of light upon this interesting and troublesome question. The Baltimore *American*, another journal of influence, has taken the same ground.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM EUROPE.

All the reports from Europe are highly satisfactory.

NAVAL—PROMOTION, ETC.

Acting-Master Samuel Howard, of Rhode Island, of the United States bark *Amanda*, who volunteered his services on board the *Monitor* during her engagement with the *Merrimac*, was yesterday promoted to be an Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting-Lieut. E. Brodhead has been ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MORE PRIZES.

Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner *Newcastle* by the brig *Bainbridge*, and the schooner *Jane* by the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*.

PHYSICIANS GOING TO RICHMOND.

A commission, consisting of the leading physicians of Pittsburgh, Pa., namely: Drs. Dixon, Coffey, McCandless and Hamilton, sent by the Sanitary Association of that city to aid in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here yesterday, having been furnished by the Surgeon-General with all necessary facilities, left here this morning for the battle-field near Richmond.

COL. DODGE NOT KILLED.

A dispatch from Gen. Casey, received this evening, confirms our former statement that Col. Dodge, of Brooklyn, was not killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. Gen. Casey says he was slightly wounded and taken prisoner.

MAIL FACILITIES

On route from Fairfax Court-house to Washington, the Postmaster-General has ordered three additional trips per week between Falls Church and Washington. This renders the service daily, except Sunday, and will be a vast accommodation to the sick and wounded soldiers at the hospital at Falls Church, as well as advantageous to the entire neighboring country.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

In response to the advertisement made four months since by the Navy Department for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean service, there have been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter, which came within the requirements. The Department requires that the iron-clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles an hour. Some twelve or fifteen proposals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers altogether, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The Department will continue to receive proposals. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the rush of fishermen from New-England and oystermen from New-York and New-Jersey last Summer to enter the naval service, there is at present a scarcity of men, so much so that the Department is obliged to take negroes in order to work the vessels. The fishermen and oystermen insisted last Summer upon entering the service, if they did so at all, in independent bodies, with the right to use their own fishing and oyster smacks. The Government would not tolerate this practice, but desired that all men should enlist upon an equality subject to the same regulations. The consequence was that the parties referred to did not enter the naval service, but it is understood most of them joined the army, where they are subject to greater hardships, have a less chance for glory, and no share in prize money.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Harper's Ferry, Sunday, June 8.

All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges, injured by Jackson's rebel army, in his last attack, as well as those washed off by the late freshet, have this day been effectively restored, except the great Potomac Bridge, at this point. The through mail and passenger trains between Washington and Baltimore, and Wheeling and Parkersburgh, will be regularly resumed to-morrow, passengers being transferred here by the military pontoon bridge, until the railroad bridge is restored, which may require ten days more.

INTERESTING REBEL CONFESSIONS.

The Foreign Commissioners Giving Up the Ship.

The Lamentations and Confessions of Commissioner Rost.

The following very interesting document reaches us from the State Department at Washington, which it seems to have reached instead of the Department at Richmond, for which it was evidently intended. It is a most curious and important disclosure of the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause abroad. Mr. Seward causes it to be published because, as no mode of communicating with the rebel Government has yet been established, this seems the most speedy method of bringing the interesting facts embodied in this dispatch to the President of that concern. We hope he will be edified by its perusal:

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, &c., &c.:

Commission of the Confederate States of America, Madrid, March 21, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Madrid, accompanied by Mr. Fearn, as the news of our reverses was being received. After waiting some time in the expectation of learning its real nature and extent through Southern papers, I applied for and obtained an interview with Mr. Calderon Collantes, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whose reception was kind and friendly. I told him at the outset that my Government had been anxious from the beginning to form friendly relations with Spain, and had sent me in August last instructions to proceed to this court, which the arrest and detention of Messrs. Mason and Slidell had prevented me from obeying sooner. I stated the nature of those instructions, and ventured the hope that the object of my mission might be attained without too great a delay. After expressing his gratification at my safe arrival, and the assurance that I would be pleased with the society of Madrid, as all previous American Envoys had been, he asked me whether *I had any authentic accounts of our recent reverses, and expressed great surprise that fifteen thousand Confederates should have surrendered without greater resistance, regretting the effect that such a disaster was calculated to have upon the morale of our troops.* I told him I had no authentic information, but had no doubt the number of prisoners was grossly exaggerated, as from what I had seen in various American papers the real number must be under six thousand; that the enemy was vastly superior in numbers and the resistance of Gen. Buckner *all that could be desired.* I unfolded before him a map of the United States, and pointed out the localities of Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, showed him the distance from those points to New-Orleans and Texas, along the line of the Mississippi River, which the invading army intended to follow. I stated that throughout this distance *there were no roads upon which the transport of the materiel of an army could be effected*, while we had nearly three thousand leagues of railway which could be used for purposes of defence, and destroyed as the enemy advanced, and that, besides, the Northern troops could stand neither the heat of our Summer nor the maladies incident to the climate. I concluded by saying that, even without these natural obstacles, I need not tell a Spanish Minister that *a brave and united people, fighting for their nationality and independence, could not be subjugated*; the armies of Napoleon gained many important victories in Spain, and for years occupied its Capital and fortresses; but when the Spanish armies had been nearly destroyed, the entire people rose in their might, and drove the imperial legions beyond the Pyrenees; so it would be with us in the end. He was well pleased with the allusion, and said *he had no doubt of our ultimate success, provided our people could stand the privations which a protracted contest would bring upon them.* He went on to say, that on the question of right he had no doubt it is clearly with the South, as much as it had been with Spain in the French invasion, or with the present Queen in the contest with Don Carlos; but the question with which foreign Governments had to deal was *a question of fact*, not of right; we asked to be recognized as a Government *de facto*; we must show, as Spain and the Queen's party had shown, not only that we had the right to establish, and had established a Government, but that *we had the power to maintain it against all efforts of our opponents; and as thus far it could not be said we had made that proof, further time must elapse before the Queen's Government could recognize ours.*

Continuing the conversation, he asked me what had been the result of the interview of Messrs. Mason and Slidell and M. Thouvenel. I said these interviews had led to no result; *that the Emperor Napoleon considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy as a great misfortune to France, and was, of late, inclined to hope that it might be reconstructed; and further, that he would, under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by taking the lead in recognizing us; while the present Administration in England was to a great extent composed of Abolitionists, and wanted the support of the Abolition faction for its maintenance in power*, deluding itself at the same time with the vain hope that if the civil war was protracted, and the culture of cotton ceased, in whole or in part, the monopoly of that staple would pass from the Confederate States to India, as a compensation for the present sufferings of the British manufacturing population. But Spain was differently situated; her interest was that *North America should be possessed by two great Powers, who would balance each other*; her counsels were not tainted with Puritan fanaticism, and surely she had no interest that the monopoly of the cotton supply should pass from us to England. Spain was our natural ally and friend, and her paramount interest was that we should become an independent power. When we were recognized, similarity of institutions, ideas and social habits would form between us a more cordial friendship and alliance than had ever existed between two people. He said he hoped it might be so, but he *would not conceal the fact that Mr. Seward was taking great pains to convince him that the North had always been friendly, while the South was ever hostile to Spain*; that while the North was their best customer for the sugar of their colonies, and supplied them with all they wanted in exchange, no private expeditions had ever sailed from their ports for the invasion of Cuba, *but invariably from those of the South, and that if the Confederate States became hereafter a strong Government, their first attempt at conquest would be upon that island.* I answered that the representations of Mr. Seward were disingenuous and untrue. Formerly, the North as well as the South wanted Cuba. The North wanted it, and will ever want it, for the profits of its commerce; the South wanted it to make three new States of it, and thus obtain in the Federal Senate six more members, which would, for a time, have equalized the power of the free and slaveholding States in that body. With the reconstruction of the Union, the motive of the South would necessarily revive, *but it does not now, and never will again exist, provided that the independence of the Confederate States is recognized and securely established.* The South would then deem it its interest that a great country like Spain should continue a Slave Power. The two, together with Brazil, would have the monopoly of the system of labor, which alone can make intertropical America and the regions adjoining it available to the uses of man, and to a great extent of the rich products of that labor. Nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of prosperity and power which would thus be opened to us. The time at which our recognition should take place was of course, exclusively within the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, but could I be assured that, when that time arrived, *our recognition would not be made dependent upon the action of other Powers?* At the time of the insurrection of the Spanish colonies, the United States had recognized their independence long before any other Power, and there is no doubt that the moral and material influence derived from that recognition, greatly aided them in achieving their independence. Could I assure my Government that her Majesty's Government would follow this example in their own good time, without regard to the course of other nations? To this question he *would not make a positive answer*, but simply said: "Spain, as you are aware, is slow—slower, perhaps, than other nations, in coming to a decision in matters of importance; but, after she does, she carries that decision through without regard to consequences." He left me under the impression that *this Government would not be the first to recognize us.*

I then observed that the threat of Mr. Seward that our recognition by foreign Powers would be considered a *casus belli* had been falsified by a subsequent declaration of Mr. Lincoln that he could not carry on two wars at a time, and that if her Majesty's Government had been accessible to such fears it would not have reannexed St. Domingo to the Crown, and taken lead in the Mexican expedition; that those measures had created in the North a deep feeling of hostility against Spain, and that while the recognition of our Government would not involve this country in war, no delay would diminish the intensity of that feeling. He said they had no fear from that quarter, and were fully prepared for any emergency, as they had done no act which was not in strict conformity with the law of nations. After he had explained to me the circumstances which led to the annexation of St. Domingo and the object of the Mexican expedition, I handed him a printed list, sent to me by Mr. Helm, of the vessels which had entered the ports of Cuba after breaking the blockade, and of those which left Cuba and entered Southern ports, and stated to him the blockade was surely ineffective, both from the number of vessels which had violated it, and from the fact that it was a blockade maintained by cruisers, and not by ships of war permanently stationed at the mouth of Southern rivers and harbors. He said differences of opinion might be entertained as to its effectiveness; but this was one of those questions in which one nation could not act alone; and as *England and France agreed in opinion that the blockade could not be considered ineffective, Spain would not differ from them.*

Before taking leave I handed to Mr. Collantes a copy of the communication to Earl Russell, and his answer, which had been published in the Parliamentary papers, and also a copy of my instructions, for which he was thankful. He expressed the hope that we might have frequent conversations together, and appeared anxious to obtain correct information through Southern sources. He was astonished that our Government had not provided means for transmitting that information, and requested me, when I received any that was important, to impart it to him. This is the substance of what may be considered of some importance in a long and cordial interview. *I infer from it that this Government will not act separately from England and France.* Owing to the enormous preparations made by the North to subjugate us, I believe that *nothing is now to be expected from any of them until the Northern Government is ready to treat with us as an independent Power.* If it be so, and the war is to last many years, as the President intimates in his inaugural, it will be for him to determine whether it is consistent with our dignity to keep longer abroad Commissioners whom, he knows, are under no circumstances to be received or listened to.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. ROST.

The Rebel Search for Arms Abroad—Their Difficulty in Paying their Debts.

The following document, on a subject of kindred interest, comes to us in the same way:

Liverpool, April 1, 1862.

To Major J. Gorgas, C. S. Artillery, War Department:

I have had great difficulties to contend with in shipping the field artillery which, as I have previously informed you, I should soon send from Hamburg.

Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of this city, placed at my disposal a fine ship—the *Bahama*—which I supposed would take all the batteries. It is found, however, that the cargo is so difficult to stow that but six or seven batteries can be taken on board the *Bahama*. I went to Hamburg to superintend in person the shipment; but finding soon after my arrival that every step I took was watched by spies sent from London by the United States Minister, as well as by the United States Consul in Hamburg, and by learning that this Consul had declared publicly that the ship, being known to have Confederate Government property on board, would be captured, after taking legal advice and carefully considering the matter, I determined to leave Hamburg and endeavor to dispose of the batteries to some purchasers of such merchandise in England. I accordingly came to this country, and sold the whole ten batteries to Capt. Blakely, late of the Royal Artillery, who is now engaged in the manufacture of Artillery. He is now in Hamburg, attending to the shipping of the batteries. Just after my arrival in England, I received a telegram from Hamburg, informing me that one of the lighters, from which the *Bahama* was receiving her cargo, had been run into by a British steamer under charge of a Hamburg pilot, and sunk, with eight pieces and carriages, &c., on board. There are reasons for thinking that the pilot was bribed to commit the act, and the inhabitants being unanimously opposed to the Confederacy, it is probable that it will be impossible for me to recover any damages. I have had the satisfaction, however, this morning of receiving a dispatch from Capt. Blakely, informing me that the lighter had been raised, and the water being fresh, the carriages are not materially injured. Immediately on my arrival in England I set about obtaining a ship to take the remainder of the batteries left by the *Bahama*, and such other articles as might be ready.

I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you that I have succeeded in engaging the steamship *Melita* for the work, and that she leaves Liverpool to-day for Hamburg. From Hamburg she will proceed to London and there take on board the following articles:

Rifles, about	10,000
Barrels of powder	2,000
Sets of accoutrements	5,000
Knapsacks	5,000
Cavalry swords	300
Yards of light blue cloth	10,000
Pairs of shoes	3,000
Bayonet scabbards	6,000
Cavalry belts	1,000
Saddles, &c., complete	250

In addition to the above I have had offered to me about 50,000 pairs of French shoes and 25,000 cotton shirts. If the holder of these shoes and shirts will take my order on the Confederate Treasury, payable in the Confederacy, in payment for them, I shall purchase them. The shoes are of the French army pattern, and although not by any means equal to shoes that I have purchased in England, still I have thought that they would be serviceable, and that possibly they might be much needed by the army. I have previously informed you that I have had reason to be entirely satisfied with the London Armstrong Company in all transactions that I have had with them. The rifles manufactured by this company are far superior to those obtained from almost every other source, and possess moreover the advantage of being interchargeable.

I have requested the Chairman to hand to me a tender for supplying forty thousand rifles from that manufactory. Inclosed I have the honor to submit a copy of their proposition. In case the Department should desire me to make this contract, I beg to be informed at the earliest moment, as otherwise I may find it impossible to arrange the matter. Thinking it possible that the Department might desire a smaller bore, I made inquiries on this point, and found that they could make a similar bore, but not without altering several of the machines. The exterior of the rifle would have to be left the same as at present. It is the opinion of some British officers that the barrel of the Enfield rifle is too light. Making the bore smaller, therefore, would rather be an improvement in giving greater strength to the rifle.

The Austrian bore is slightly smaller than the English, but almost every other European government rifle is of a larger bore. The Austrian rifle is a very serviceable weapon, though to one accustomed to Enfield and Springfield arms they have a very rough appearance. I am in a position to purchase 20,000 to 30,000 Austrian rifles at about forty shillings each—say about $10. At present I am not in a position as regards funds to make the purchase, inasmuch as I owe at least $400,000 more than I have the means of paying.

I have thought it necessary in the discharge of my duty to press the credit of the Confederacy as far as possible, without endangering its good name, but *I must now limit myself to the contracts already made. I must pay my debts before doing anything more.* As soon, however, as money sufficient for the purpose is received, I shall invest it (unless I receive orders to the contrary) in four batteries of Austrian rifled field artillery, thirty-two guns, suitable for gun-cotton as well as powder, which guns I have already secured, and 20,000 rifles, now in the Vienna Arsenal. Unless I should be able to purchase a large number like 10,000 to 20,000, I should not, without special orders, depart from the Enfield bore—not that the Austrian bore is to small, but because of the great uniformity of bore. It has given me great concern that I have not been able to make better arrangements for running in the several cargoes that have been forwarded. It is impossible, as I have stated in my previous letter, to obtain vessels with capacity for cargo and coal for so long a voyage that have at the same time the requisite speed for attempting the blockade. I have endeavored to purchase a very fast paddle-wheel steamer, to run from Nassau to the coast; but I have no money now for any purpose. I should not hesitate to appropriate money to this object, even without orders, seeing how long the *Gladiator* was detained at Nassau, and considering the great importance of these goods being safely landed.

The *Economist*, Lieut. Fauntereloy, was at Bermuda on the 6th of March, expecting to sail the next morning. As we have dates from New-York to the 20th of March, with no account of the *Economist*, I have strong hopes that she has arrived at a Confederate port. The steamer *Minna* called when I was in Hamburg. It was intended that she should take five hundred barrels of gunpowder. I found on my return to London, however, that the powder had all been shut out on account of the vessel being full. Had I been in London, I should have sent powder in preference to anything else.

On board the *Minna*, consigned to J. Adderley & Co., are the following articles for the Confederate Government:

Knapsacks and boards, &c	5,900
Sets of accoutrements	5,690
Gun slings	1,840
Sabre belts	992
Yards of cloth, light blue	4,500
Sabres	1,850
Rifles	5,700
Pairs of shoes	300
Sets of saddlery	16

Correct invoices have been sent by the *Minna* to Nassau. The *Melita* will sail from London with a very valuable cargo in about fifteen days. I have requested Lieut. North, of the Navy, to take charge of her, but have not yet received his reply. Should it be in the negative, I shall endeavor to obtain an officer from the *Sumter*, still lying at Gibraltar. The *Malita* is, for a screw steamer, quite fast, and with an enterprising officer on board could, I am confident, be run in. There will be several large field howitzers so placed that, without disturbing the general cargo, they can be taken to the deck and then mounted, and with these quite a good defence could be made against wooden gunboats.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CALEB HUSE, Captain of Artillery.

Brooklyn Aid for the Sanitary Commission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We all mourn the great calamities growing out of a civil war; its great sacrifices of life and property, and its widespread demoralization.

But there are silver linings to this great cloud; splendid examples of stern patriotism, chivalric daring, patient sacrifice, silent, uncomplaining endurance and generous enthusiasm.

In fact, all that has ever made the historic page brilliant and beautiful, touching in pathos or sublime in sentiment, are reproduced almost daily in the stirring scenes of our great National struggle.

A little incident has just come to our notice which suggests the often recurring thought. Some four or five little girls in Remsen-street, Brooklyn, guided by the unerring impulse of their own kind little hearts, projected a little people's fair, to be held at the private residence of one of the girls, to be stocked entirely with articles produced by their joint earnings and labor, the articles to be sold to little folks, and the proceeds to be deposited in the treasury of the Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Forthwith busy little fingers were industrious, and after a week or two of great efforts, the great event came off as (not) advertised. They had but the resources of small purses to rely upon, but be sure there was considerable excitement in the ranks of the "infantry," and the net result was some $20, which the little girls, with proud and generous hearts, have sent to the Treasurer of that fund. They did not dispose of all their stock, but hope by future sales to add to their contribution.

How can our armies fail when they are cheered and sustained by such and like sympathy and support all over the country—when bright eyes and tender hearts overflow with generous sympathy, and busy fingers incessantly strive to smooth the grim visage of war and to soothe the dark hours of the sick and wounded?

And who shall say that our beloved country shall not come up out of this sad and desperate struggle purified and ennobled, and with brow encircled with a halo of bright deeds?

Let us take heart. We mourn not as those who may not be comforted. Through the thick gloom of the present we may see, dimly and indistinct at present, but sure and steady, the light of the future. P.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

REPORT OF CAPT. T. T. CRAVEN, OF THE U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN.

U. S. Steamer Brooklyn, Mississippi River, Off New-Orleans, April 26, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose reports from the executive officer, surgeon, gunner, carpenter, and boatswain, relative to the occurrences, casualties, expenditure of ammunition, and damages on board this ship on the morning of the 24th and 25th inst.

It becomes my duty to add that, on the morning of the 24th, soon after the action between our fleet and the Forts St. Philip and Jackson commenced, in consequence of the darkness of the night, and the blinding smoke, I lost sight of your ships; and when following on the line of what I supposed to be your fire, I suddenly found the *Brooklyn* running over one of the hulks and rafts which sustained the chain barricade of the river. Whilst in this situation I received a pretty severe fire from Fort St. Philip. I immediately after extricated my ship from the rafts, her head was turned up stream, and a few minutes thereafter she was fully butted by the celebrated ram *Manassas*. She came butting into our starboard gangway, first firing from her trap door when within about ten feet of the ship, directly toward our smoke-stack—her shot entering about five feet above the water line, and lodging in the sand bags which protected our steam-drum. I had discovered this queer-looking gentleman while forcing my way over the barricade lying close into the bank, and when he made his appearance the second time, I was so close to him that he had not an opportunity to get up his full speed, and his efforts to damage me were completely frustrated, our chain armor proving a perfect protection to our sides. He soon slid off and disappeared in the darkness.

A few minutes thereafter, being all this while under a raking fire from Fort Jackson, I was attacked by a large rebel steamer. Our port broadside, at the short distance of only fifty or sixty yards, completely finished him, setting him on fire almost instantaneously.

Still groping my way in the dark, or *under the black cloud of smoke* from the fire raft, I suddenly found myself abreast of St. Philip, and so close that the leadsman in the starboard chains gave the soundings "thirteen feet, Sir." As we could bring all our guns to bear for a few brief moments, we poured in grape and canister, and I had the satisfaction of completely silencing that work before I left it, my men in the tops witnessing, in the flashes of their bursting shrapnel, the enemy running like sheep for more comfortable quarters.

After passing the forts we engaged several of the enemy's gunboats, and being at short range, generally from sixty to one hundred yards, the effects of our broadsides of grape must have been terrific. This ship was under fire about one hour and a half. We lost eight men killed and had twenty-six wounded, and our damages from the enemy's shot and shell are severe. I should not have been so particular, Sir, in recording so many incidents of the morning of the 24th, had I not been out of my proper station; but justice to my officers and crew demands that I should show that the *Brooklyn* was neither idle nor useless on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

In conclusion, I must here beg leave to add that my officers and crew all, without a *single* exception, behaved in a most heroic manner. Indeed, I was surprised to witness their perfect coolness and self-possession as they stood at their guns, while the rebels were hailing shot and shell upon us for nearly half an hour before I gave the order to "open fire." I have to congratulate myself on being so ably assisted by my executive officer, Lieut. B. B. Lowry. He was everywhere, inspiring both officers and crew with his own zeal and gallantry in the performance of their duty. Lieut. James O'Kane, who had charge of the first division, was severely wounded soon after we commenced the action; but not until he had himself primed, sighted and fired two guns, and from loss of blood fallen to the deck, would he consent to be carried below.

Lieut. James Forney, commanding the marines, had two guns assigned him, and with his men fought most gallantly. I was early deprived of my signal officer and aid, Acting Midshipman John Anderson, by a shot, which cut him and the signal quartermaster, Barney Sands, nearly in two. Young Anderson was a most promising and gallant young gentleman, and had only a few days previous volunteered from another vessel, which had been detailed for other duty, to join this ship. He was knocked overboard and killed instantly. Immediately afterwards my young clerk, Mr. J. G. Swift (who had been meanwhile taking notes) asked me to let him act as my aid, and the prompt self-possessed manner in which he performed his duty, in conveying my orders, elicited my highest admiration.

The conduct of Quartermaster James Buck, stationed at the wheel, merits particular mention. Early in the fight he received a severe and painful contusion by a heavy splinter, but for seven hours afterward he stood bravely at his post, and performed his duty, refusing to go below until positively ordered to do so; and on the morning of the 25th, without my knowledge, he again stole to his station, and steered the ship from early daylight until 1:30 P. M.—over eight hours. I beg particularly that you will bring this man's conduct to the especial notice of the Navy Department. Of the part taken in the attack on the two batteries, on the morning of the 25th, by the ship, you can bear witness, and it is unnecessary for me to write.

In conclusion, Sir, permit me to congratulate you upon this most brilliant success. The attack by our squadron upon two strong and garrisoned forts, steaming within grape and canister range, and partially silencing them, and the pursuit and destruction of almost their entire fleet of gunboats, has not been surpassed, if equaled, by any navy in the world. Under the providence of Almighty God, we have achieved a most glorious victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. CRAVEN, Captain.

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Williams on the Condition of the Country.

Rev. Dr. Williams repeated yesterday morning, in his Church in Amity-street, the discourse recently delivered by him at Providence, before the Home Missionary Society of the Baptist Church. It was a very able, interesting and instructive sermon. Its leading purpose was to urge the fact that all great national changes, all wars, rebellions and social transformations, however dreadful they may seem to us, are really the means by which Providence works out His own purposes, and that those purposes always involve the advancement and upbuilding of His Church, and the establishment and diffusion of His truth. He illustrated this principle by copious and learned references to history, both ancient and modern, and then urged its application to the war in which we are now engaged for the maintenance of the Government against rebellion. Whether we can see the successive steps of His Providence in this war, or not, it is nevertheless certain that God presides over every event which marks its progress, and will, by its agency, accomplish his own righteous designs. Dr. W. specified several respects in which the beneficial effects of the war upon the National character can already be traced. It has rebuked and checked the prevalent overweening fondness for lucre, by showing that there are aims and objects infinitely more worthy of labor and sacrifice than mere wealth. It has fastened the attention of the nation upon foundation principles—upon the precepts of justice and of right, which are indispensable to all national prosperity. It has deepened and quickened the public sense of the real sacredness and obligation of an oath, by holding up to reprobation the infamous perjury of which the South has been guilty. The doctrine of the old Jesuits, that an oath might be taken with a mental reservation, which should annul its obligations whenever they came in conflict with the Order, has worked their ruin and exposed their organization to the scorn and contumely of the world forever. But it has been fairly paralleled and fully equaled in guilt by those who, year after year, in high places of public trust, have sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, with the mental reservation that they would disregard the oath whenever it came in conflict with the minor claims of the several States. This infamous perjury is working out its proper fruits. It has covered the rebellion with curses as with a garment, and they will cling to it and its authors forever. The war is developing and strengthening the spirit of National unity, by showing all parts and all the people of the Nation how essential they are to each other—by leading them all to common toils, common sufferings and common sacrifices for the common good. Men of all races—men from the Scheldt and the Shannon—meet together on the battle-field and shed their blood under the same flag, and fight for the same blessings common to them all of order, of liberty, of law; and so they come to have a stronger and a more pervading sentiment of the identity of their national interests, and the unity of their public duties. Dr. Williams dwelt upon each of these points with great force and eloquence, and spoke also at some length of the bearings of the war upon *Slavery*, which has always been our reproach abroad and at home. Our fathers regarded it as an evil, and by studied circumlocution shunned its recognition in the Constitution, hoping and believing that it would prove ephemeral. But the South, misled by sophistry and a false view of their own interest, have sought to make it permanent, and, according to the avowal of their own Vice-President, have made it the corner-stone—the very basis and foundation—of their new Confederacy. To recognize a nation with such a basis—resting upon an open and ostentatious denial of God's own declaration that of *one blood* He has made all the nations of the earth, on a flagrant and blasphemous denial of the rights and humanity of any class of men, said Dr. W., would be an infamy not to be thought of for a moment in this age of civilization and Christianity. The North could better afford to wage war upon it for a century—to see every one of her cities and towns laid in ashes, and her people driven to the mountains for refuge, than assent to the incorporation of such a principle into the Constitution of the nation. But the progress of events proves that they are not called to make any such sacrifice. Every day indicates that this great question is to be solved much more speedily and with much less suffering than we could have predicted. Without any violent or sudden uprooting, the advance of our armies loosens the bonds of Slavery, and the longer the war continues, the greater the number of the slaves set free:—and for the nation to return men, thus enfranchised, to bondage again, would be an infamy not to be for a moment thought of. The apostolic precept to slaves, not to despise their masters, but, if they *may* have freedom without violence or wrong, to "*use it rather*,"—to prefer freedom to Slavery if they can secure it without violence or sin of their own, must be the guide of our conduct now. We should shun the violent and sudden changes which would involve society in anarchy and ruin:—but we can never wisely or justly regard Slavery as equally desirable with freedom, nor fail to "use" the latter "rather" than the former, if the providence of God shall open the way. These views were enforced with characteristic fervor and force by the preacher, who took occasion in passing to question seriously the wisdom of deporting the enfranchised slaves, saying that Spain did herself most serious wrong in expelling the Moors, and to urge the duty of raising them, by culture, by the influences of education and of Christianity, to a fitness for their new responsibilities and duties. He referred, also, to the fears that our armies would become our masters, and that, as the result of this war, our Republic would degenerate into a despotism, and said the intelligence, the principle, the home attachments and religious character of the great body of our troops, afforded a sufficient protection, under God, against this peril.

A leading purpose of the discourse was to show that the war enlarges the field of religious and missionary effort—and that it thus devolves new and increased duties upon the Church, in availing herself of the augmented opportunities thus placed within her reach. Its prevailing tone was of courage and faith in the providence of God. We have given only allusions to some of its leading points, without attempting to give any idea of its affluence of learning, its copious, rich and pertinent illustrations, or of the marvelous eloquence and felicity of language in which its high inculcations were clothed. We are glad to know that it will soon be published in pamphlet form.

Fishy.—It is estimated that a million and a half of fish were landed at Southold, L. I., one day last week. A right whale was captured off Bridghampton, last week, which yielded about fifty barrels of oil.

[Advertisement.]

Dress Shirts and Collars to order; Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.

The best goods at lowest prices.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Resort—Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Archer & Pancoast, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—S. C. Bigelow and wife, Mrs. D. C. Mrs. D. C. McKuer, Miss L. B. Bigelow, Mrs. L. B. Farnham and child, C. L. Weller, wife, 3 children and servant, M. G. Reed and wife, M. Ellis, wife, 3 children and servant, Mrs. G. F. Parker and infant, Mrs. Hurley and infant, Miss Talbot, Mrs. D. Hastings, Mrs. J. M. McNulty, Mrs. S. W. Brown and daughter, Mrs. J. D. Mayhew and infant, J. Woodbury and wife, Mrs. James Gamble and 2 children, Mrs. P. B. Cornwell, Mrs. H. M. Hussey, C. H. Cummings, wife and 3 children, D. A. Elwell, D. W. Martindale, Mrs. H. Clark and infant, J. J. Felt, James Bell and wife, Mrs. E. G. Welsh and infant, D. G. Whitney, D. Terrell, S. W. Castle, Mrs. P. A. Kirby, F. W. Page and wife, Capt. G. Ryder, wife and 2 children, H. Cross, J. G. French, J. R. Logan, Miss J. McQueen, A. Goodmolt, E. D. Desrayliro and servant, C. H. Sherman, A. J. Merriam, A. Evans, C. Andrew, Mrs. A. M. Dowling and infant, Mrs. A. H. Todd and children, M. Wynant, wife and daughter, C. H. Patrick and wife, Miss H. Frank, Wm. Neil, wife and 2 children, J. W. Davidson, Mrs. E. J. Folsom and infant, Mrs. Dr. J. C. Young and 2 children, W. S. Davis, Mrs. E. Lambert, H. Lambert, Mrs. J. H. Hayden and son, Mrs. Parker and child, Mrs. S. Dunner and child, Mr. and Miss B. Bingay and brother, F. Lawson, A. Chabot, Mrs. C. P. Jackson and child, Victor Smith, Mrs. Hill, D. G. Wells, J. W. Cullen, J. D. P. Teller, J. M. Cassen and wife, Mrs. Dyer, 4 children and servant, J. W. Buyan, J. Long, Mrs. C. Rickett and 3 children, Geo. Moffatt, wife and daughter, S. Lyon, B. W. Gillett, Mrs. C. H. Ponlinier, S. B. Hahn, Frank Soule, Jr., E. Wagener, G. H. Minion, M. Webster, Chas. H. Spear, Miss C. Curtis, J. O. Fuller, J. Louterback, J. Sperry, J. Peters, Charles Garaive and wife, S. Marangini, J. R. Montrose, R. Walker, James Condon and wife, O. Randell, Arthur Boyle, M. Savieps, H. Jacobs, M. Jaffe and wife, Mrs. Hall and 2 sons, Mrs. Woodbury, W. J. Fisher, S. Asch, Charles Johnson, and 79 in the steerage.

In schr. Frances Jane, from St. Thomas—Samuel Cappe, R. Gonzales, Teresa Cosses, child and sister, St. Jago Roveno, J. M. Ghio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon sets.... 1 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 31 | Gov. Island. 5 20 | Hell Gate.... 6 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall May 30, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. storeship Relief, Lieut. commanding Manton, Port Royal S. C., 9 ds.

Steamer State of Maine, Allen, White House Landing June 7, at 2:10 P. M., with wounded soldiers.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raindeer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamboat Princess Royal, (Br.,) Belmore, Richibucto, N. S., 5 ds., in ballast to Arthur Leary.

Ship Queen, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool April 21, passed through the Channel on the 23d, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has had strong winds during the passage from W. S. W. to W. N. W., until off Sable Island, then light variable winds. In lat. 46 43, lon. 45 to 50, passed a great number of icebergs.

Ship Elise & Mathilde, (Brem.,) Gardes, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 263 passengers to E. Unkart. May 1, lat. 60 33, lon. 8 44, saw Bremen bark Atlantic, from Bremen for New-York.

Ship Trumbull, Collum, Havre April 30, with mdse. and 381 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Lat. 45, lon. 51, saw a large iceberg; lon. 55, saw another iceberg.

Bark Milton, Bradford, London and Deal April 30, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Have had a continuation of westerly winds W. of lon. 30; passed the Banks in lat. 46; saw no ice; had thick fog from George's to Sandy Hook. May 26, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Florence, of Marblehead; had no fish.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) Lyon, Ponce, P. R., May 25, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge. June 1, lat. 35 36, lon. 73, passed schr. Calvin S. Edwards, with loss of foresail, strg. S. W.

Bark Anna, Wheeler, Havana May 28, with sugar to master. June 5, lat. 39, lon. 74 10, spoke brig J. B. Smith, from Montevideo for New-York.

Bark Helvetia, (Brem.,) Brandorff, Bristol 35 ds., in ballast to Chas Luling.

Bark Esther Sophia, (Hamb.,) Hachten, Rio Janeiro April 30, with coffee to James Patrick.

Bark Geo. Thomas, Reagan, Cardenas May 25, with sugar to H. Benner.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 23 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Maryland, (Brem.,) Hellmers, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. to Hennings, Gosling & Co.

Bark Mustang, Pennington, Bordeaux 46 ds., with wine, brandy, &c, to Wm. Salem.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Matanzas May 27, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with bark James Cook, Blanchard, for Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig W. H. Parks, (of Harpswell,) McGilvery, Remedios May 24, with sugar to master.

Brig North America, ——, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spars to master.

Brig S. P. Smith, (of Boston,) Smith, Montevideo April 5, with hides, wool, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Annie Gildert, (Br.,) Milo, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Anna Whyte, (Br., of London,) Thorne, Algoa Bay April 1, with wool to Reynolds & Cushman.

Schr. Abbie Bradford, (of Boston,) Freeman, Palermo April 20, and Gibraltar May 2, with fruit to Draper & Devlin—vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co. May 18, lat. 38 30, lon. 34 10, passed the wreck of a brig of about 450 tons burden, with both masts gone, and the anchors upon the bow; supposed her British; had been but a short time in that condition.

Schr. Judge Taney, Gibson, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal, bound to Boston. Put in on account of head winds.

Schr. Louisa, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Barberry, Aux Cayes May 15, with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Sahma, Whittemore, Trinidad, Cuba, May 15, with molasses to F. Talbot. May 22, 25 miles S. E. of Key West, was boarded by U. S. bark Amanda.

Schr. Eothen, (of Castine,) Conley, Port-au-Prince May 25, with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nautilus, (of Thomaston,) Tracey, Trinidad, Cuba, May 20, with sugar, &c., to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. H. Torrent, Filbrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. N. Berry, (of Camden,) Lamb, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. W. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Bethel, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Frances Jane, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, St. Thomas 21 ds., with mdse. to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Newbern, N. C., 9 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. S. R. Hart, Kent, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Vibberts, Rondout, with coal for Hartford.

Schr. Ancona, Chandler, Addison, via Newport, 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Lamartine, Lowell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Kate Aubrey, Curtis, Elizabethport, with coal for Newport.

Schr. Eliza Frances, (of Salem,) Bogert, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Hannah E. Chave, Jones, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Lovell, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Globe, ——, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Montrose, Hartt, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Packet, Downs, Bangor 12 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Antelope, Sted, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Addison 7 ds., with spars.

Schr. Oraloo, Prosse, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Pavilion, Langley, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Rio, Fairbanks, Bath 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Stratford, in ballast.

Schr. Augusta, Gregory, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Shute, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Gardner 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Chief, Presse, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hepzibah, Lunt, Edgartown, in ballast.

Schr. Wave, Cronley, St. George, Me., 10 ds., stone.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Cole, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Maria, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

BELOW—Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, from Liverpool April 18.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Carlyle, 1,180 tons, is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Belle—schr., from Boston for Port-au-Prince, May 22, off Cape St. Nicola Mole.

Canova—ship, from Portsmouth for Montevideo, April 24, lat. 19, lon. 34.

J. W. Hall—schr., from Philadelphia, bound S., June 1, lat. 33, lon. 73 30.

Medora—bark, from Cienfuegos for Boston, May 27, off Cape Florida.

Undine—brig, from Philadelphia for Rio Janeiro, June 4, lat. 39 05, lon. 72 30.

Zetland—ship, from London for Quebec, 21 ds. out, May 16, lat. 45 12, lon. 45 39.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. May 25, Am. steamship Champion, New-York; 27th, Am. brig Drummond, do.; bark Ocean Bride, do.

Sailed—May 29, Am. brig Costa Rica, New-York; 30th, Am. steamship Champion, do.

At Matanzas, May 27, ships Ocean Ranger, Averill, from Sunderland, dischg.; Felicia, (Br.,) for Cork for orders; Barbarian, (Br.,) from Greenock, dischg.; Albion, (Br.,) from Havana, do.; Bandalore, (Br.,) dischg.; Charter Oak, Carver, for New-York, ldg.; Naples, dischg.; barks T. Cushing, Colcord, for New-York about May 28; Minnesota, for do.; Anna Thornton, unc.; John Griffin, Parks, for Portland; M. E. Chase, Gilkey, for Portland, ldg.; David Nickles, Blake, dischg.; brigs Clara Pickens, Ritchie, for Falmouth, Eng., about May 28; Mary Alvina, Ames, for New-York, ldg.; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, for Portland, do.; Kentucky, Carver, discharged; Morning Star, do.; schrs. Volant, Dodge, for New-York May 28; Susan Jayne, for do. Sld. 28th, ships Mauritius, (Br.,) for Greenock; Wild Cat, Morse, for New-Orleans; Statesman, Pendleton, for Mobile; H. D. Brookman, Cheney, for Cork for orders; Harry Booth, for Queenstown, do.

At Port-au-Prince, May 25, barks Americus, Cristin, for Philadelphia in 10 ds.; Wilhelmine, for New-York; brigs King Brothers, for do. in 15 ds.; Samuel Cook, for Boston in 7 ds.; Monticello, for do. in 10 ds.; schrs. Hannah Hinks, for do. in 2 ds.; Billow, for do. in 7 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., May 25, barks John Benson and Tivoli, hence, dischg.; schr. Susan Maria, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Trinidad, Cuba, May 20, brig Henry, of Boston, Parks, for Philadelphia.

At St. Thomas, May 18, bark Cecelia, (Br.,) for Arroyo, to load for New-York; ship Spark of the Ocean, Kenny, from Newport; Br. brig Gold Hunter, from Swansea.

At Algoa Bay, April 1, bark Race Horse, Searles, for Boston in a week.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Augusta and F. B. Cutting, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Autocrat, at Liverpool.

The ship Scourge, from Sourabaya for Amsterdam, has been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"Only Good Sauce,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.

May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COAT, PANTS AND VEST,)

At
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20,

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS......$4 to $9
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS........10 to 14
EXTRA BLACK FROCK COATS..............15 to 20

LINEN COATS,
$0 75,
$1,
$1 25,
$1 50,
$1 75,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,

BLACK ALPACA COATS....................$2 50 to $6
ELEGANT BLACK DRAP D'ETE COATS.....$4 to $9

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$7,
$8,
$10,
$12,

AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 FULTON-ST.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

F. O. F. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 268 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck-I Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain; 25c., 50c. and $1 per box, sent by mail, on receipt of price and six cents. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.